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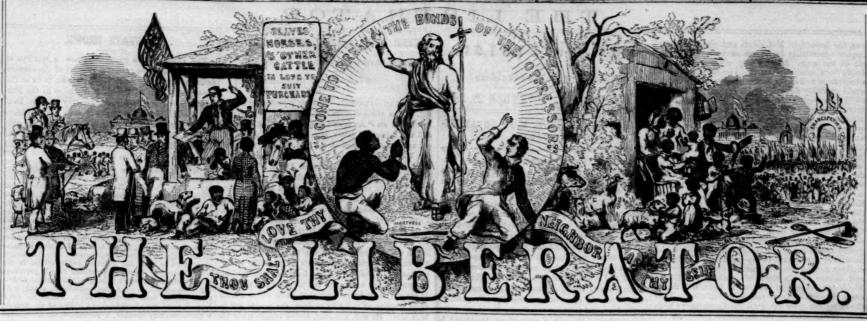
tio d his wife el Washington Street, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN DOL Lus, if payment is made in advance.

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn Ivania, Chio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are arised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The following of the families, but are not responsible for any debts of the families, but are not responsible for any debts of the and Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsident of the subject, not only the Parsident of the subject, not only the Parsident of the States, but the Commander of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Commess extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in whether with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of invarrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on, ac-"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that milhas power to carry on the war, and west CARRY IT ON, ACcomping to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emas-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 48.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

I think we have seen the fruits of that lesson.

dency which the virtues of the sovereign, both pub-

feeling of lovalty and attachment to those institu-

but that does not matter; but those who take a

rashly with those institutions which up to the pres-ent time have made this country the envy and the ad-

miration of the world. (Cheers.) But it is impossi-ble to leave this question without touching upon the only remaining subject, in reference to the state of

affairs in America, which really, after all, is the most important one. There is a very old saying, that there is no use in crying over the past. What are we to do for the future? That is the position in

we to do for the future? That is the position in which this country, and much of Europe, finds itself

to be done? I have ventured to think that there but one rational, one just, one beneficial course for

this country to pursue, and that is at once to recognise, publicly and officially, the independence of the Southern States. (Cheers.) I am not speaking now

under the impression of the events of the moment,

I do not ask you to lay any stress upon that), I ven-tured to urge in the House of Commons the opinion which I am now venturing to put before you. I urged it to the best of my ability, and, like many

other good intentions, it failed in its effect, and produced no result whatever. But I then held, as I now

hold, the opinion that the attempts of the North to reconquer the South must be futile and hopeless. And all I ask you to consider is this, whether, if I was justified in holding that opinion which I held

ern States. (Cheers.) I am not speaking now

wever unimportant the fact may be (and

in reference to the state of affairs in An

WHOLE NO. 1660.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the London Morning Star of Nov. 1. MR. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M. P., ON AMERI-CAN AFFAIRS. Kings Lynn, Oct. 31.

The annual meeting of the Marshland Agricul-Association was held last evening at Terring-St. Clement's, near this town. The chair was used by Mr. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M. P., for West Norfolk, the honorable gentleman being sup-

ments of the merits or the demerits of the institueve it to be everything that is detestable; but I for me am not prepared to be blinded by my feelings or, if you choose to call them so, my prejudices—
sgainst the institution of slavery, into looking at
events in America through what I contend is a thorghly false medium. I contend that the question slavery has nothing whatever to do either with e feul which is now going on between the Northand the Southern States; nor has, nor ought it have, anything to do with the light in which that onght to be regarded by the people of this coun-And I will tell you why I hold that opinion. Premising that they are now upng what they call the standard of the abolitic very, what has been their conduct? Why, place, they have invariably upheld and mintained, up to the outbreak of the present civil ar, the institution of slavery; and they have gone uther—they have declared that the black man is to exist within the precincts of civilization. deny him the rights of a human being; and these men now arrogate to themselves the title Abolitionists. Why, there never was a ranker, grosser, or more monstrous farce than their so at-mpting to designate themselves. (Hear, hear.) So ly prepared to support it; the moment they pecuniary advantage in declaiming against y, they began to declaim against it, and that is feeling in the Northern States of merica. But they have gone further; they have med within the last few weeks—almost within the st few days-a proclamation, not against the inoked upon the institution of slavery-viz., as one sich was only to be dealt with for political or for routable objects; and they have, at the same time, bown that they are utterly divested of the common eclings of humanity. (Hear, hear.) Let any man in the Southern States, if the proclamation of Lincoln on the subject of slavery were acted a. Why, it would lead to a wholesale massacre human beings, black and white, so extensive and horrible that I will undertake to say there is noth-And yet these are the men who and, and ask for the sympathy of Engen in their newly assumed character of the fionists of slavery! But, gentlemen, I am afraid there is a still darker side to the picture. I may be right or I may be wrong, but at all risks it has been habit, not only here but elsewhere, to say what hink—(cheers)—and to take the chance of what thody else may have to say in reply. Now, I for —and I say it with grief and deep regret—am ad to assert that even our own below country on the question of slavery. I only advert to this ise the attempt is being constantly made to en-be sympathics of Englishmen on behalf of the hern States of America, upon the plea that they cere Abolitionists—which I think I have suc-in proving they are not. But I go further, take that high line—I say it with deep regret, but I challenge contradiction when I assert that this country is not in a position to take that high line—I say it with deep regret, but I challenge contradiction when I assert that this country is not in a recition to take up the high line of is not in a position to take up the high line of aying that, at all costs, and at all risks, we will stand out for the abolition of slavery. What has out for the abolition of slavery. What has a the conduct of this country? It is perfectly spirit in which that was done was admirable, man probably within the four seas of Britain

the answer of the House of Commons? Hey said, which is the honorable gentleman being supported by several of the leading inhabitants of the district.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Mr. R. Pirchis proposed "The County Members." (Cheers.)

M. Bentinck, M. P., in acknowledging the complicant, alluded to the rule by which party polities were excluded from discussion at the meetings of the society, and then proceeded to observe: But there are questions which interest, and which I may say are questions which interest, and which I would be disrepectful to those whom I have the honor of addressing if I should be silent upon the present occasion, and perhaps the most prominent of these questions is that most marvelous and most melancholy state of things which exists on the other side of the Alantic. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing probably in history which can be compared in point, neither of the marvellous or the horrible, with what is going on in that country, which formerly used to be called the United States of America. How far the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing whole in history which can be compared in point, either of the marvellous or the horrible, with what going on in that country, which formerly used to be called the United States of America. How far be alled the United States of America. How far be alled the United States of America. How far be alled the United States of America. How far be alled the United States of America. How far be alled the United States of the country pon the subject is immensely increased by the deep take which we curselves have in the solution of the pector, and in the wide-felt misery now prevailing to various parts of the country, from the existing and it could be done beneficially; but the very moment that every disgraced the history of the vorld. (Cheers.) I venture to think that that, in itself, is a sufficient ground for what I believe is the universal sympathy, with one or two exceptions, which is felt on the present occasion towards the men of the South. This frightful struggle has been going on for nearly two years, and I would ask whether it is possible in history to find records of such attempts at the establishment of an undivided tyranny as is to be found in the history of the last two months of the men their pockets were shut, their mouths were open—(laughter)—and we have heard nothing ever since but the shouts, and cries, and cheers of aboliance to explain that we represent the country. From the existing and it could be done beneficially; but the very moment thesupply of cotton failed, up rose all those disgraced the history of the vorld. (Cheers.) I venture to think that that, in itself, is a sufficient ground for what I believe is the universal sympathy, with one or two exceptions, which is felt on the present occasion towards the men of the South. This frightful struggle has been going on for near-leave the world the interest of the world the history of the vorld. (Cheers.) I venture to think that that, in itself, is a sufficient ground for what I believe is the universal sy vote which preferred slave-grown sugar to interfer-

—for marvellous it is for its magnitude and its results. There is a very distinguished statesman who now holds the portfolio for foreign affairs, who on a now holds the portfolio for foreign affairs, who on a former occasion, in talking of the feud between the Northern and the Southern States, described their position in these words,—"that the North was fighting for empire, and the South for independence." I quite accept the latter assertion, but I deny that the North is fighting for empire. The men of the North are fighting for what most men fight, and for what, they are fighting for dollars. (Hear, hear.) Their position now is exactly the converse, in my humble opinion, of what their position was in the days of what was called the American rebellion, when they were themselves fighting to evade the taxes imposed were themselves fighting to evade the taxes imposed by the mother country. They were described in those days by one of the greatest poets in this country—a man equally remarkable for his talents as a poet, and for the extreme liberality of his opinions. He went over to America fully impressed, as many others have been, with the perfection of American institutions. He remained there a few months, and he described them in these few short lines:—

Those vaunting demagogues who nobly rose From England's debtors to be England's foes; Who could their monarch in their purse forget, And break allegiance but to cancel debt."

(Laughter and cheers.) That was the opinion of an ultra-Liberal poet a good many years ago; and therefore you will not wonder, perhaps, that people less liberal may not think very highly of their posi-tion at present. But what is the relative position of the North and the South? Why, the Northerners owe their very existence to a successful rebellion. But for the results of that successful rebellion, they would have been like any other colony of this country subject to the Government of England—subject to the taxation of England—and virtually subjects

ing precisely the example which they themselves had set not seventy years ago? (Hear, hear.)

What is the meaning of Federal institutions?

What is the meaning of Federal institutions?

What is the meaning of republicanism? I am not, I confess, partial to that description of Government; I am an Englishman, and therefore I hope I have other feelings and other views. But what is its meaning, if it has a meaning? Why, it means in plain English this:—If you take it as a question of States, it means that every State is at liberty, whenever the time arrives that it is no longer convenient to be a member of the federation of which it has hitherto formed part, to take its own line and set up for itself. I am inclined to think that republicanism means even more—that every individual who has the means and power, has a perfect right to set up for himself. (Laughter.) I know no limit to it. I confess I know no limit to the length of the tether which ought to be given to those who uphold republicanism institutions; and therefore I am at a loss to unwhich ought to be given to those who uphold republican institutions; and therefore I am at a loss to understand upon what grounds the North can have any cause of complaint against the Southern States for the simple purpose of deteriorating the position of the slave whom you meant to benefit. But that is not the question. The point to which I want to come is this: Some years subsequent to that, a controversy arose in this country, upon the merits of which I am not now about to enter, but which must be extremely familiar to those whom I have now the honor of addressing—the controversy of free trade and protection. Among the points fought and around and protection is ut all I can say is, that, as far as my experience goes, throughout the length and breadth of the land, wherever I have travelled, I never yet have met the man who has not at once said, "My

ment their pockets were shut, their mouths were open—(laughter)—and we have heard nothing ever since but the shouts, and cries, and cheers of abolitionist meetings, in order to explain that we Englishmen are all brutes if we do not unite in the cry ifor the abolition of slavery. Well, we all join in that cry; but I can say this, that I would have voted, if I had been in Parliament then, against that very yets which preferred lave govern sucar to interfer. mocracy! But there are exceptions to everything, vote which preferred stave-grown sugar to interest in the dements of the dements than I do that institution. I believe it to be anti-Christian. I believe it to be beautions. I am happy to think that, for the honor and the credit of old England that, for the honor and the credit of old England that, for the honor and the credit of old England that, for the honor and the credit of old England that, for the honor and the credit of old England that, for the honor and the credit of old England that the number of those who are most open manter.

What I come to, then, is this, believe those attempts working for their own selfsh purposes, and to hired spouters who are democrate working for their own selfsh purposes, and to hired spouters who are democrate working for their own selfsh purposes, and to hired spouters who are tempts have been chiefly confined to dem people of England that they were satisfied at tain cheap food for the people, when their one ob-ject was to obtain cheap labor for themselves. (Hear.) Those are bygone days; but a new asso-ciation has been shadowed forth lately, and the prociation has been shadowed forth lately, and the pro-fessed object of this association, coming out under very similar auspices, is to persuad the people of England, that the best turn they can do themselves is to set to work at once to destroy those means by which they have hitherto maintained that maritime uperiority, which, for centuries past, has constituted he pride and the security of this country. I have no doubt that, when the proper time comes, the begging-box will again make its appearance (laugh-ter), and that we shall have appeals made in the name of the country for those disinterested patriots; but I have so much faith in the good sense and the honesty of Englishmen, that I believe these stipenall the wretched compound of trash and treason which they have poured forth will meet with the contempt which it deserves. (Cheers.)

But, gentlemen, there is one comfort,—that the praise of Northern institutions is confined to that

class of men to whom I have ventured to advert. It is a distasteful subject, and happily there are few of them; but I am glad I may venture to think that you agree with me in my appreciation of them. But, at all events, there is no doubt that the great mass of Englishmen loathe tyranny in all shape loathe more especially the description of tyranny which has been practised on the inhabitants of the Southern States during the last two years by what is called a Republican Government. And if that alone were not sufficient to explain the strong feeling in favor of the South which exists in this try, there is a tenfold stronger reason for it, and that of England, as I am happy to think we all are. I don't envy their separation; but if the North—if the United States of America were justified, as doubtless they conceive that they were at the act of rebellion which successfully separated them from the dominion of this country—I would ask in the name of common sense and reason upon what ground can the Northern States object to the Southerners following precisely the example which they themselves had set not seventy years ago? (Hear, hear.)

When is the meaning of Federal institutions?

Parliament of England, after they had sanctioned the outlay of 20,000,000l. for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, further to evince their decised by the theory of the the outlay of 20,000,000l. for the abolition of slavery most be entirely slave-grown sugar, as opposed to sugar the produce of slaver grown sugar, as opposed to sugar the produce of the thirth of the the outlay of 20,000,000l., by putting a duty upon slave-grown sugar, as opposed to sugar the produce of the abolition of that it is mere hypocrisy and fraud to diet which you have given by the expediture of 20,000,000l., by putting upon sugar the produce of slave labor of free men?" Will you or will you not confirm the vertical duty which shall give have a bigher duty to introduce it. There is no reference to the outlay of 20,000,000l., by putting upon sugar the produce of slave labor of free men?" Well, what we will not do anything even for the purpose of putting as stop to the institution of slavery which shall we will not do anything even for the purpose of gallantry almost unexampled, under the outlay of 20,000,000l. The produced by the labor of free men?" Well, what we all do? We do so for these reached the outlay of 20,000,000l. The produced by the labor of free men?" Well you have received my remarks, you agree the will be appropriately a stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the institution of slavery which shall give the stop of the produce of the produce of slave labor. The result of the switch shall will be produced by the slave of free men?" Well, what we will not do anything even for the purpose of putting as stop to the institution of slavery which shall will be a stop to the produce of the stop that the sum of the stop farther lesson to be learned. The result of these much-vaunted institutions which we have heard praised before, and which we shall again hear praised by the hired spouters of associations, is this, that the nation becomes so brutalized that the civilized man disappears—he is afraid to put himself forward—he is ashamed of his country—he has no voice in the conduct of her affairs—and the whole nation is turned over to men such as Lincoln and Butler, whom Ldo not healther the results of the second to the welfare and character of this country—that we are bound at once to recognise the independence of the Southern States of America. (Cheers.)

The proceedings of the remainder of the evening were of an ordinary character. Selections. turned over to men such as Lincoln and Butler, whom I do not hesitate to denounce after their conduct in the last few months as men who are a disgrace to civilization. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, if we look as every man of right feeling must with regret upon these horrible scenes, it is always wise at least to profit by experience. I cannot help thinking there is a grave and serious and valuable lesson to be learnt by every man in this country, and I think we have seen the fruits of that lesson. I am

I am

REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the com-Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac. Not because of his demonstrated incompetence, which has brought the country to the verge of ruin, but because of insubordination and wilful disregard of the orders of his superiors in authority. A letter published from Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, reveals the fact that on the 1st of October, Gen. McClellan having delayed for two weeks to follow up the battle of Antietam, was "urged to cross the Potomac," and prosecute the war so as to bring about some decisive I think we have seen the fruits of that lesson. I am speaking in no party sense, and I think you have known me some years now, and know that I am not a blind partisan—that I always say what I think without reference to party or men, and that I only uphold measures—but I see a change in the mind and feeling of the people of this country upon the question to which I am going to refer. I think the lesson which has been taught us by the state of affairs in the Northern States of America has not been lost prosecute the war so as to bring about some decisive results, but did not do so. On the 6th of October, eson which I am going to refer. I think the leson which has been taught us by the state of affairs in the Northern States of America has not been lost upon this country. I think we have learned to estimate, in latter years, more fully than we did formers by the blessing of those institutions under which it is realtinoal policy of inaction. It has been alleged that he could not move from the hospital. There he waited in the progress of the history of Europe and of the world army whatever, nor any which a competent Generally, can have failed to observe that under Providence this country for many years past been most signally and remarkably blessel; that speaking with due humility as to the dispensations of Providence in the future, up to the present time we have been indebted mainly to our political nost intuitions, for that happy state in which we have lived for any form the Valley of the Shenandosh, and the total policy of inaction. It has been alleged that he could not move from the consequence this country for many years past to the speaking with due humility as to the dispensations of the country for many versions of the country. I am quite aware that, strongly as I for one feel in favor of the or any other country. I am quite aware that, strongly as I for one feel in favor of the source of the war, with all its train of evils at home and of evil war, the parallel of which is not to be found that, strongly as I for one feel in favor of the source of the war, with all its train of evils at home and that the order of the country reigned over by a sovereign whose public and whose, private character have alike tended to endear her to be a position and a hold upon the feelings of the people which under ordinary circumstances they might not have had. It has been for meanly a quarter of a century reigned over by a sovereign whose public and whose, private character have alike tended to endear her to her which the virtues of the sovereign, both public and whose, private character have alike tended to endear her to h he was PEREMPTORILY ORDERED to cross the river, sive battle to the enemy, or drive him South. Your

lic and private, have had upon the minds of men to command will be a puzzle to posterity, for which endear them to monarchical institutions, I believe the

tions is one of the deepest and strongest feelings in the hearts of Englishmen; and that so long as that feeling continues to exist, under Providence, we may defy fate, and confidently hope for the welfare and prosperity of the country. (Cheers.) But, gentle-men, we may at least derive a lesson from this. We That after the defeat of Bull Kun, planned of an antediluvian General, who did not believe in repressing the rebels by force, the nation should turn to the first officer who had acquired some prestige of success, is explicable enough. Gen. McClellan was that man. He had the eclat of a campaign in Western Virginia, a very small affair at best, but That after the defeat of Bull Run, planned by an our party views and party objects. We have party fights. I wish I was keener about them, that does not matter; but those who take a single one of the skirmishes or battles, and was but that does not matter; but those who take a deeper interest than I do in party feuds will, at all events, not think me presumptuous if I ask them—whenever those questions which are happily now in abeyance are again brought before us, and we are called upon to discuss the merits or demerits, or the possible improvement of the constitution of this country, of its government, and of its representation—to pause and to think carefully before they tamper and with those institutions which we to the area of the skirmishes or battles, and was never within hearing of a single gun fired in anger, in all that campaign; and albeit that Rosecrans fought the battle of Rich Mountain, and Morris and Benham that of Carrick's Ford, Gen. McClellan received the credit of the campaign, and, in consequence, the command of the defeated army at Washington.

Great credit has been given him for having reorganized that two proposed the campaign of a single gun fired in anger, in all that campaign; and albeit that Rosecrans fought the battle of Rich Mountain, and Morris and Benham that of Carrick's Ford, Gen. McClellan received the credit of the campaign, and, in consequence, the command of the defeated army at Washington.

Great credit has been given him for having reorganized that army, and converted it from a defeated mob into a disciplined force. But the single truth is, it was the lesson of Bull Run which reorganized the army. It taught the Government and people that the war was no holiday parade, and that organization, discipline and discretion were indispensable to success. The soldiers appreciated the necessity of all these, and conformed themselves willingly to the requisite conditions. That Gen. McClellan and his officers gave the technical directions in the case, is undoubted; but any officer schooled at West Point could have done the same without mistaking himself for a Napoleon. Point could have done the same without mistaking himself for a Napoleon.

On the 1st of November, 1861, the disordered

On the 1st of November, 1861, the disordered fugitives from Bull Run, whom it was gross burlesque to call an army, had been converted into a well-organized, splendidly-equipped, high-spirited army of 200,000 men, eager for action, and impatient to wipe out the disgrace of July. The time had come, the enemy was in front, the weather was superb, and there was no conceivable condition wanting to make action imperative, and to insure success. Then came out the fatal defects in Gen. Mc-Clallanic abstracts, industries lank of confidence. Ciellan's character—indecision, lack of confidence, hesitation and a moral cowardice which has ever and expressed in March last, the present position of affairs in the Northern States does not at least confirm that opinion tenfold. (Hear, hear.) It appears now to be perfectly hopeless that the North should ever conquer the South. There is no prospect of a termination of this horrible sacrifice of human life, We have not the heart to refer to the waste of November and of the fine month of

except by the recognition of the Southern States by this country and by France; and therefore upon that ground alone I venture to urge it. The only argument I have ever heard against it is this; we are told by learned men that it would be an outrage upon what they are pleased to term international law. That is a subject much too abstruse to enter upon. I do not understand it—I am not equal to it—but all I know is this that as far as international beleavered, as the result has proved by an illythe month of November, and of the fine month of December, during which God stayed back the winupon. I do not understand it—I am not equal to it—but all I know is this, that as far as international law is concerned, there is ample precedent for the recognition at the present moment, and even at a much earlier period of the war, of the independence of the Southern States by the Government of this country. Recollect what we did with respect to Belgium—recollect what we did with respect to Belgium—recollect what we did with respect to Greece. Those in themselves are precedents perfectly sufficient to satisfy in my humble opinion all those who choose to argue the question upon the point of international law. But there is a much more serious view of the question than that. What has been the effect of this war on America upon an immense portion of the population of this country? What is the amount of distress which is now being endured, and that with an amount of patience, forbearance, sound judgment, and good feeling, which, I say, reflects honor upon the people of this country general-

the mole, calling for more men and heavier cannon, lo! the sun rose on Yorktown deserted. An inadequate pursuing force was thrown forward, and the main army kept back, while McClellan telegraphed far and wide as a victory what was practically a defeat. Eight hours was allowed to intervene between the advance and the supports which should have been close behind it; and during those eight hours was fought the bloody fight of Williamsburg—that bloody and indecisive fight, which, had McClellan known, or acted in conformity with the elementary rules of war, might have been converted into a glorious victory, and sealed the fate of Richmond. But Young Napoleon was then as ever far in the rear; and when he did come up, after all was over, he sent forth a flaming dispatch, which ignored utterly the terrible fight of Hooker and Heintzelman, and glorified the skirmish—and a brillant one it was—of his relative Hancock.

The enemy, a second time within his grasp, escaped to Richmond, and McClellan planted his army in the recking and pestilent swamps of the Chickahominy, and kept it there for two months after the sole obstacle to his making the James river his base of operations (the Merrimac) had ceased to exist, and until Jackson had fought a campaign n the valley of the Shenandoah, and Beauregard escaped from Halleck; and both concentrated their forces in his front! There he waited, in those deadly marshes, until the rebel army had swollen from 75,000 to 120,000 men, and until disease had decimated his own ranks, and sent upwards of 40,000 of his men to the hospital. There he waited

consequences of his own ignorance and folly, the world will one day learn. He deliberately perrear, and compelled to fight superior numbers in front, while he sat moodily at Alexandria, disobeying the orders of his superiors at Washington, and organ-izing that infamous plot which, by threatening the existence of the Government, resulted, through the weakness of the President, in his reinstatement in

command of the army, and the banishment of the man who probably saved him from a Richmond prison to the wilds of Minnesota!

Next came the campaign in Maryland, in which, after a vigorous pursuit of six miles a day, he ultimately overtook the main rebel army in its chosen position at Antietam. The field of Antietam was permitted the enemy to throw the whole weight of his army on each division of the National force in detail; and, after the field was won, permitted him to escape across the Potomac in face of a soldiery eager to fructify their victory, and anxious only to escape the leaden grasp that restrained them. The result was announced in a phrase which tingled every American cheek with shame, for its characteristic pucility and weakness: "Gen Lee admits publicly that he has been shockingly schipped!"

The battle of Antietam was fought on the 17th

The battle of Antietam was fought on the 17th of September, and for nearly six weeks, comprising the whole period in which our advance was possible, Gen. McClellen lay obstinately quiet on the banks of the Potomac, with only the pleasant incident of a second march of Stuart's cavalry around his lines, and into the loyal States behind him. Neither the urgent appeals of the Commander-in-Chief, the personal appeals of the President, (who humiliated himself and the Nation by soliciting his subordinate to move.) nor yet the "peremptory orders" of the Government, were sufficient to rouse the General to action. And when at the last hour, just as the snows began to whiten the hills, and the rains to often the roads and make them impassable, a snailsoften the roads and make them impassable, a snail like advance was ordered, which in due time dis closed that the enemy had again escaped, and that the campaign of 1862 was over! After fifteen months of time wasted, \$300,000,000

squandered, and 80,000 lives sacrificed, the incubu squandered, and So,000 lives sacrificed, the incutous which has so long weighed down the army of the Potomac, the incompetence which has thwarted it, and the insubordination which has demoralized it, all combined in the person of Gen. McClellan, have been thrown off, and the Nation breathes freer! A Burnside in the East, and Rosecrans in the West, revive the hope of the people. They succeed to responsibilities not their own, under circumstances of greatest difficulty. But they are patriots as well as soldiers. Neither their associations nor their sympathies have been with traitors in arms, as were McClellan's and Buell's. Unlike the latter, they know "what the war is about." May Heaven hitherto insulted by the instruments which we have put forward for our salvation, aid their arms and strengthen their judgments!

And now one word for ourselves, and our alleged

And now one word for ourselves, and our alteged "hostility" to Gen. McClellan. None more loyally than ourselves concurred in his appointment to the command of the army of the Potomac. Circumstances seemed to indicate him as the man for the occasion. We knew that he had been a favorite of Jeff. Davis, who sent him on the commission to Sebastopol. We knew that he was the intimate Sebastopol. We knew that he was the intimate friend of Beauregard, Lovell and Smith, and was implicated with them and Quitman in their filibustering designs on Cuba. We never doubted that had he been in New Orleans instead of Cincinnati when the war broke out, he would have taken command in the whole armand to be seen to be a seen to be se mand in the rebel army, or have maintained "a dignified neutrality." But with the honors of the North cast adventitiously full upon him, and with a

would venture to call our most especial attention.
Thenever any question has been raised in public setings or elsewhere, upon the state of things on the other side of the Atlantic, the attempt has al-rays been made to introduce into the discussion the South to acts of murder and arson, which at once describes the feeling with which they originally

oblivious to censure, and indifferent to orders. His delay in the autumn of 1861, his cruelty in keeping his army in summer quarters all through the winter past, his imbecility in permitting the enemy to escape from Manassas, illustrated again before Yorktown, and on a scale surpassing belief before Richmond, his base ingratitude towards Pope, and the later development of the same deficiencies, superadded to insubordination on the Upper Potomac, have all contributed to weaken and destroy our confidence, and convince us that, while his appointment was a mistake, his retention has been a crime. In the progress of the war we have freely expressed our opinions, never from a personal consideration, but with reluctance, as a public duty. Their expression has subjected us to remonstrance, to censure, and occasionally to abuse. So did our arraignment—and we were the first to arraign them—of Stone and Buell, et id hac genus omne. Public reprobation has overtaken them all. Our criticisms have been justified, and our predictions, as our readers will bear witness, have been fulfilled. It only remains to purge the army of the FitzJohn Porters, Griffins and Sumners, and all those who make the personalities of command a condition of service, and the reform will be complete. Thank God, neither fools nor traitors have compassed the destruction of the nation, notwithstanding they have brought it into imminent peril!

With the final removal of McClellan commences

brought it into imminent peril!

With the final removal of McClellan commences the earnest prosecution of the war. We shall no longer be compelled to ask,—

"Have our troops awaked? "Have our troops awaked?"
Or do they still, as if with opium drugged,
Snore to the murmurs of the Potomao's wave?"
—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN REMOVED.

It cannot be denied that Gen. McClellan has disappointed the hopes and just expectations of the people. For more than a year, he has had the command of one of the finest appointed armies the world ever saw, and what has he accomplished? Let the present position of our national affairs answer. Giving him all due credit—and much is due him—for his skill in defensive operations, for his ability displayed in organizing his army, and for those qualities of mind and heart which have secured the love and respect of his troops, it yet remains true that his excessive caution and lack of demonstrative energy have proved his unfitness for the high position he has held. He has always failed to strike at the right moment. He allowed the enemy to steal away from Manassas when he was weak, and our army was strong; he failed to improve the golden opportunity at Yorktown, and thus necessitated the disastrous campaign of the Peninsula, and he most inexplicably and mysteriously neglected to follow up the advantages gained on the bloody field of Antietam. Why the battle was not renewed on the following day, and the whole rebel army routed, as all authorities agree it might have been, has never been, and we fear never can be, satisfactorily explained.

We have never been of those, if such there be. It cannot be denied that Gen. McClellan has di can be, satisfactorily explained.

can be, satisfactorily explained.

We have never been of those, if such there be,
who have desired the downfall of Gen. McClellan.

We have believed in him, and earnestly desired to see him win all the laurels with which victory could crown his brow. But we are free to confess that while we deeply regret the necessity, we cannot deny the justice of his removal. Others will think differently; many will charge his removal to un-justifiable motives. But whatever may be our own opinions upon this matter, the true course for every well-wisher of his country to pursue patriot and well-wisher of his country to pursue is plainly apparent. It cannot be the part of a good citizen to make this event the occasion of intensifying political prejudices and hatred. One of our dailies speaks of "the storm of indignation from soldiers and people," which is to greet the ears of the President in consequence of this act. But we trust there is to be no attempt to encourage insubordination in the army. It is to be remembered that the power of appointing the commanders of that the power of appointing the commanders of our armies rests, according to the Constitution, with the President, and not with the soldiers. Neither is the fact of Gen. McClellan's popularity with his the fact of Gen. McCleilan's popularity will his troops any proof of his possessing the highest mili-tary qualities. The General who has gained the love of his troops has certainly secured one element of victory, but he may be lacking in other qualities essential to success. Nor are soldiers the best judges of a General's military abilities. They move in the dark, they execute without understanding what has been planned, and love for the man easily becomes ation for the General, even when the com mander, to the eye of the more distant and impartial observer, has failed to display the qualities in the loyalty of our brave troops. They will follow on to victory the gallant and able General upon whom the chief command has now devolved, and who has never yet been defeated. It is no time no to elevate any individual into an importance greate than the perils of the country. In the midst of this great struggle, we must not commit the suicidal act of turning our attention from the common enemy to in a bitter quarrel about the merits of an ual. Individuals may rise or fall, but the great cause of liberty and national unity must not be imperilled by factious adherence to their for-tunes.—Portland Transcript.

GOOD NEWS.

The removal of Gen. McClellan, which has been long and anxiously looked for by nearly every one who was in favor of a vigorous and earnest prose-cution of the war, is at last a fixed fact, and with this stumbling-block removed, it is probable that the last obstacle in the way of a general and decisive onset of our forces is out of the way, and we hope that the nation will soon see the war prosecuted in earnest, and with a view to hurt somebody. Our campaigns thus far have been almost entirely shams and failures, and with the most magnificent armies in the world, and unlimited supplies of all descrip-tions, we have accomplished nothing worthy of the antic efforts put forth by the people, owing to imbecility or treachery of our leading Generals; and the consequence is that the people have almost entirely lost faith in the Administration, and well they might, with the meagre results accomplished by such powerful, disciplined and well-equipped forces. We have heard it often proclaimed that the Administration was fully alive to the necessity of a igorous prosecution of the war; but the only satis factory evidence we have thus far seen of sucknowledge, is in the dismissal of Buell and McClellan both of whom were retained months and months after they had demonstrated their utter incapacity to successfully lead our armies to battle.

If it indeed prove that the Administration i really alive to the necessity of speedy and decisive action, it will soon regain the confidence of the people, which has been well-nigh lost to them, owing to the dilatory and indecisive manner in which they have allowed the war to be prosecuted. We sin ons in regard to not again be disappointed, as has been the case always heretofore when a change of policy has been announced with a flourish of trumpets.—Freedom's Champion, Atchinson, Kansas.

THE REMOVAL OF McOLELLAN.

The whole country will rejoice that, at last, Mc-Clellan is removed. By whatever standard he be measured, he is a failure, and one of the most costly measured, he is a failure, and one of the most costry ones that any country ever endured. He has been the evil genius of the war. Delay, indecision, hesitancy, defeat, have attended his footsteps. Placed at the head of the choicest armies of the Republic, afforded every possible facility for brilliant achievement, an accepted hero before he had fought a single great battle, and a predetermined Napoleon before ment, an accepted hero before he had fought a single great battle, and a predetermined Napoleon before winning any victories, he has most signally and miserably failed. Tens of thousands of our brave miserably failed. Tens of thousands of soldiers he in their graves as the victims of his in competency. Gloom and disaster have settled upon the country because of his incapacity. The rebel-lion, which, long ago, would have been crushed, had he been the man for the place he was in, has grown into fearful proportions and gathered tremendoustrength. No better example than he furnished could be given of the terrible evils which an incom-

nander may inflict upon a great country dent has at last been aroused to the

ient, too lenient, to McClellan, and given him the amplest opportunity to achieve success. But it was not in the man. His military abilities have evidently been vastly overrated. For the General of a brigade or a division, under some great leader, he would probably do well; but he is not the man to would probably do well; but he is not the man to wield such mighty armies, or direct such vast cam-paigns as characterize this war. But such military talent as he has, has been crippled and hampered by his political ideas. He has had no heart in the by his political ideas. He has had no heart in the war, and has conducted it as a democratic politician, rather than as a great General determined to crush the enemy. By a natural and unerring popular instinct, all the compromising, half-loyal elements of the North have gathered round him. His name was on the tongue of every democratic demagogue in the late political campaigns, from Maine to Kansas. His praises were chanted by the Woods, the Seymours, the Vallandighams, the Medarys, and the whole chorus of pro-slavery doughfaces. McClellan was their man. And he did them good service. His execrable method of making war disgusted and disheartened the country, and filled the mouths of democratic stump-speakers with denunciations against the Government for its imbecility and failure in the work of crushing the South. McClellan refused to move or to fight, and democrats charged it upon the Administration. Thus the thing has gone on, until the Government finds itself, as the fruit of the McClellan policy, on the very verge of destruction.

rule the hour, and that the President has taken the bull by the horns in dismissing this oft-demonstrated military incompetent. We hail it as a sign of happy augury for the future.—Lawrence (Kansas) Repubstating, the

McCLELLAN'S DISLOYALTY.

The Chicago Tribune makes the following statement in regard to Gen. McClellan:—

"As long as Gen. McClellan was at the head of "As long as Gen. McCiellan was at the head of the Army of the Potomac, our loyalty forbade that we should weaken the confidence of the country and of his soldiers in him by the publication of the facts which have been long in our possession. But now that he has been displaced to make room for a better and more carnest man, there can be no a better and more earnest man, there can be no objection to saying that when the war broke out, and before a Major-Generalship was tendered him by a too indulgent government, he frequently and unreservedly expressed the opinion that 'the South was right and ought to succeed. We ourselves have read a letter from one of the most truthful and tenor of his bungling, disjointed, audacious harangue excellent gentlemen of Cincinnati, a frequent visi-tor in Gen. McClellan's family, in which the charge of former disloyalty is made, and supported by proof that not the most ardent of the McClellan proof that not the worshippers could doubt. It is, in fact, notorious in Cincinnati, where his home was when he was called to a command, that the sympathies of the General were wholly in favor of the rebellion, and that he never used any care in concealing them from his associates, upon whose discretion he could depend. Many of these, while wondering at the revolution of opinion that impelled him to accept a communent it was tendered to him by Mr. Lincoln never been at any loss to account for his failure to achieve success. We state nothing but facts."

AN ORACULAR PRINCE.

If anything is wanted to add weight to the testimony of Prince de Joinville, in favor of McClellan, we have no doubt that it could be had for the asking. Any other prince, as ignorant of American affairs as he was, if taken into the tent, and placed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, allowed to see only one side of the case, and to know nothing unfavorable, to bear no vigorous criticism, would perhaps do just what this fat and ruddy Frenchman has done—put McClellan's side of the case quite as strongly and just as honestly as he has put it. But no testimony of that sort is worth a button. The General is to be judged, not by what a French
Prince was told, what he saw, what he guessed, or
what he thought, but by the results of his campaigns. What did he do? Did he, wielding the
whole power of the Republic, beat the enemy at
Manassas, a year ago, or did that enemy first humbug and then escape him? Did he take Richmond
by his Penjasular campaigns. It'd he have scale not
with the light in which that feud ought to be regarded
by the people of this country." He undertakes to
prove this by declaring that, up to the time of the rebug and then escape him? Did he beat and pur-by his Peninsular campaign? Did he beat and pur-sue the rebels on the Upper Potomac? These are the points of interest in the matter, not what any wandering scion of bastard royalty says or fails to say. These questions the President and Gen. Halleck, with the concurrence of the whole Cabinet, have decided. They know as much about it as any vagrant Johnny Crapeau, be he prince or peasant, and in their decision we are sure the country will be content to abide. So let the sympathizers how!

assume the command of the Potomac. One shout of welcome, unwisely as we see it now, proclaimed him the young Napoleon, and passed him unchal-lenged to the highest place at the military council

fidelity, and patience, and confidence with which loyal hearts followed him for months after thousands of hearts were sick with deferred hopes, is a witness that he had a fair trial, or only unfair in trenching too dangerously upon the interests of the country. too dangerously upon the interests of the country He had such an army as no earthly leader ever be fore looked upon. He had at his back the wealth and courage of a nation. He squandered, wasted, trifled, with all. The historian will have no slight task to sift the evidence which shall set down his failures either to incapacity, cowardice, or treachery. He kept himself for months on the defensive, in the esence of an enemy less than one-third as strong himself. With balloon reconnoissances of daily occurrence, the enemy have come and gone undis-covered and at will. When apparently in his power he never struck them, or striking, forebore to crush. The net result of McClellan's connection with the and of the Potomac is a gloomy budget of disappointment, anguish and shame, relieved by not a comparatively few are even yet found willing to assingle victory. The graves of our brave soldiers have followed his imbecile marches, and mark where his camps for months have lain rusting in idleness. The indictment to be drawn against him will charge him with the ruin of the best army the world ever saw enrolled, the sore imperiling of the holiest cause in which sword was ever drawn. That indictment is not yet written. His crime against the republic is one that may have no mortal hearing, but it is none the less real. It is a mild punishment that tears from him the baton he has disgraced, but it saves the Government. Better days are dawning-

McClellan in the West. Our advices from Gen. Grant's army at Holly Springs say that the news of the removal of McClellan was received by our soldiers there, and elsewhere in the Southwest, with the greatest joy. "Now," say the boys, "we see a prospect of a termination of the war, and of our return home!" The boys are right; and though our return home!" The boys are right; and though they may not have very accurate notions of the particulars of McClellan's failure, they have what Sherman's friends claimed for him, "great instincts," which in this case, as in most other which in this case, as in most other cases, have not he is fighting against one of the most grinding, one

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN. THE REMOVAL OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. Gen.
McClellan has at last been compelled to retire from
a position in which he failed to meet the just demands of the Government and the people. No
General ever entered the public service under happier auspices; with every needed aid at his command, with the superadded confidence of the army,
the people and the administration,—and yet he has
failed to achieve any considerable degree of success.
Month after month the country has patiently waited, nutting aside alike the fulsome adulation of those ed, putting aside alike the fulsome adulation of those ed, putting aside anke the misome adulation of those who sought to find in him a military and political dol, and the carping criticisms of those unskilled in the toils and trials of a soldier's life, willing to give him every opportunity of proving that their early confidence had not been misplaced. But he has which success was a duty.—Dedham Gazette.

Several of the journals are landing General McClellan for his manly conduct since his removal.

All right, gentlemen! We give him all credit for his course. But was not Gen Fremont's course equally as manly when he was removed from his command on the eve of battle? Yet those same papers could not say a word in his favor, but spoke anything rather than a candid and peaceful disposimost contemptuously of him.—Bath Sentinel.

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders! 8 Clayton Place, Kennington Road, LONDON, Nov. 7, 1862.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

MR. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M. P., ON AMERI-CAN AFFAIRS.

In that department of pro-slavery infamy, on our first page, the "Refuge of Oppression," we give, una bridged, a speech made by Mr. G. W. P. Bentinek, member of the British Parliament, upon American affairs, delivered a few weeks ago before the Marsh land Agricultural Association. It deserves a careful perusal as exhibiting, we are reluctantly constrained to believe, a widely prevalent feeling in England toward this country-a feeling adverse to the Ameri can Union and Government, and, consequently, fa vorable to the rebellion and Southern independence It is a conglomeration of personal inflation, undis-guised and self-complacent toryism, impudent denial of the plainest truth, consummate ignorance of the matters treated upon, intense hostility to republican institutions, and ardent sympathy for the cause of the secessionists. If such a pretentious blockhead is We are glad that boldness and decision at last deemed qualified to be a member of Parliament, what must be the character and condition of his co

> In the first place, he deems it necessary to begin by stating, that no man in the kingdom loathes more sin cerely than he does the institution of slavery; that he believes it to be barbarous, anti-Christian, every thing that is detestable. Yet he is wholly with and for the South, in no section of which, under secession cor trol, could such a testimony be given against slavery except at the peril, and, in all probability, the sur lucky adventurer indeed, if he is ever again permitte to see his native land.

But it is to be neither uncharitable nor uncivil to declare that his unti-slavery profession is a sham, to shows that he is an ingrained tory whose contemp for democratic equality of rights is as intense as hi love of hereditary power is absolute, and who cares a little for the thraldom of the negroes in America as he does for the whistling of the wind. Were he at the South, the first thing he would do, as a speech-maker would be to burn incense on the blood-reeking altar o slavery, to denounce abolitionism as the wildest fanatiism, and to extol the humanity of the traffickers numan flesh. This is apparent from the fact that h has the effrontery to tell the people of England, "You spent 20,000,000l. for the simple purpose of deteriora the position of the slave whom you meant to benefit." Is this Bentinck an Irishman, that he makes a purpose to deteriorate the slave tantamount to a purpose t benefit him ?

Again-the hollowness of his anti-slavery protest tion is manifest in his affected horror of mind in view President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamati 'It would lead," he says, "to a wholesale massac of human beings, black and white, so extensive and so horrible that I will undertake to say there is nothing in the history of the known world which could be compared to it." Contemptible dissembler! False and cowardly alarmist!

Next, with an assurance scarcely credible, he say I contend that the question of slavery has nothin luctantly wrung out of the North in order to prevent national dismemberment, at last proved neither strong nor direct enough to answer the rapacious demands and growing necessities of the South. Hence, de spairing of longer controlling the destiny of the country, and deeming it indispensable to her safety to General McClellan had no personal enemy in the a stolen and borrowed corner-stone, she perfidiously second from the Union. and declared war against the Federal Government

> This charge, that the Northern States "deny the black man the rights of a human being," is grossly untrue; for in none of them is he or can he be held as a slave, if a resident therein. It is true, in some of them there are unjust enactments, by which he is politically proscribed, or forbidden to enter for settlement from abroad, but the passage of these is owing solely to that spirit of caste which is invariably engendered by slavery. These, however, are excep tional cases. In every New England State, except Connecticut, we believe, the black man is the equal of the white man before the laws and the Constitution, entitled to the same protection, enjoying the same political privileges, and eligible to any and every office in the gift of the people. In some other State though disfranchised, he has accorded to him all the rights of a human being, as much as any non-voting laborer or operative in England.

He utters an untruth when he asserts that the who proscribe the black man at the North, or who are engaged in suppressing the rebellion, "now arrogate to themselves the title of Abolitionists." That title sume: the great mass of the people continue to repudiate it. To be sure, this is not to their credit; but it renders pointless the sneers and gibes of this English

He is equally disregardful of the truth in his qualified declaration-" The men of the North are fighting, for what most men fight,-they are fighting for dollars." Dollars! When did a people ever before make such liberal donations and large pecunia sacrifices in the service of their country? Theirs i not a mercenary object, but a struggle in good faith to maintain free speech, a free press, and free institu tions, against a treasonable slave oligarchy seeking to destroy them all. They are actuated neither by selfishness on the one hand, nor by a vindictive spirit toward the South on the other, but by patriotic tives, a desire to promote and secure the general welfare, and true love of country.

But the climax of this Bentinck's effrontery reached in the assertion, that "the Southerner is fighting for that which is dearer than life-his liberty; the most galling, one of the most irriting attempts to stablish tyrannical government that ever disgraced the history of the world"!!!

No better reply to the blockheadism and mendacity f this speech of a tory member of Parliament than the lucid, truthful, and admirable lecture of George Thompson, Esq., on the same subject, which may b ound on the third page.

"WAR IN AMERICA." We have copied, on ou fourth page, a characteristic article with this title from the London Herald of Peace-characteristic, we say for ever since the rebellion broke out, that journal ha industriously and persistently assailed the American Government, President Lincoln, and the people of the North-placing the worst construction upon their pur failed, and failed too at a time and in a cause in poses and acts, berating them for not allowing the rebellious South to have her own way and to do with them whatever she pleases, and exerting its influence to facilitate the dismemberment of this republic, with a zeal that must excite the wonder and admiration of

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESO. JEFF. DAVIS'S EX-COACHMAN IN LONDON.

My Dear Garrison-Very early yesterday morning, I was aroused from my bed by the announcement that an "American gentleman" had arrived, and was below. A letter, also, was handed to me. I join the following estimate of Mr. Brown from the got up, and read yours of the 23d October, introduc William A. Jackson, lately the coachman of the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis. For your sake, as well as for his own, I welcomed the fugitive from Virginia, and he was soon seated by a good fire in my study, relating to me, while he took his breakfast, his adventures, both as a slave and a freeman. From 8, A. M. till 2, P. M., I was engaged in taking notes of his history from his birth until his reaching my dwelling. While I was attending a public meeting in the evening, Jackson was in my study writing to you, and I enclose the result of his three hours' cogitation. I shall do the best I can to obtain for him opportunities of addressing the people of this country. It has yet to be proved, whether there exists a sufficient amount of curiosity to draw the people out to hear him. He will, however, derive benefit from his sojourn here, and, if I may judge from what I have respect. But then came in relationship and regard,— Confederate President, Jefferson Davis. For your sake, as well as for his own, I welcomed the fugitive sojourn here, and, if I may judge from what I have seen of him, there will be no lack of either capacity or disposition to improve his advantages. He will remain my guest for the present, and Mrs. Thompson, and my daughter Edith, will have sincere pleasure in being his preceptors. I will write-you again respecting him, when his prospects here are more defined.

And now, what can I say of the conflicts through which you are passing? What can I say of my own country, and the attitude which our journals and public men have assumed in reference to your great struggle? All through the contest, my sympathies have been with the true friends of liberty at the North. What I could do, I have done, to correct public sentiment. As far as my strength would permit me. I have written and spoken with a view to the enlightenment of the public mind on the real merits of and at the beginning of the present, I delivered a follows:large number of lectures in Lancashire and Yorkshire, including eight in the city of Manchester (six of which were in the Free Trade Hall). I also gave lectures in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere in Scotland. I formally proposed to the Union Americans in London, to give the whole of my time, gratuitously, to the work of agitation in this country, if they would raise a fund for the payment of the necessary expenses; but there was no response. But, alas! the only agency they employed was the London American, which has done far more harm than good to their cause, by being the vehicle for the envenomed outpourings of G. F. Train, and the slanderous attacks upon the Abolitionists of their New York correspondent. Again-the Committee of the B. and F Anti-Slavery Society has done nothing, and is only now thinking of saying a good word in behalf of the Proclamation. Thus, I have stood alone. The Star and Daily News have done good service among the daily London papers; and the Spectator and Dial, among the weekly journals, have promulgated sound views; but what are these among the multitude of papers that have gone wrong? The tenor of my public addresses may be judged of by a report of one of my recent lectures, which I enclose.

Ever most sincerely yours, GEORGE THOMPSON.

We have placed the report of the excellent lecture alluded to by Mr. Thompson on our third page.

Though his letter was written for our private perusal, we take the liberty to print it, as it gives fresh proof of his friendly regard for the United States, and his disinterested efforts, under trying circumstances, to sustain the cause of free institutions on this side of the Atlantic. He deserves something more substantial than mere thanks for the important service he has rendered.]-Ed. Lib

LETTER FROM WILLIAM A. JACKSON. LONDON, November 6, 1862.

liberty would like to know of my arrival in Europe, hit the nail on the head. haste to tell you. I come on my own responsibility, which you and the friends all know. I arrived in Liverpool on the 5th inst. at one o'clock, P. M., by foul and unnatural as American slavery were inwardthe steamship City of New York, making the voyage ly rising, as our friend narrated the paltry meanness eleven days and four hours. She brought over a good many passengers. They put off a good many first of January, we were told, has hitherto been deat Queenstown-n good many of Irish-all of which nominated by the slaves as the "heart-break day." It were anxious to go home, and see their mothers, is on this day, so pleasant to most of us in receiving that had been sick and lame for years. But they the victims of oppression are assembled in shambles, never thought of them at all till Father Abraham to be let out, sold, and separated. No sun of brightto Ireland, and think of their friends that they had Abraham Lincoln proposes to let in a little light left behind! There was one who said, "Faith, I on the next new year's day! O, may it be to the sufhave a bounty, and I will go and see my father."

prejudice against colored gentlemen and ladies. I say "Am I not a man and a brother?" colored ladies and gentlemen, because I am under the can come here, and in this land be free. Here you do it out under the significant title of the "Nat bounty, and go off till the war is over. Then they friends in various places to secure his services. all will want to come back, and then they will talk about the Constitution bigger than George Francis Train. He had better not come over here where I am now. He might have to write his speech in a station-house here in London. If I had my way with all the rebel prisoners, and make George Francis Train king over them all.

I would write more about myself, but I have to think of those who are in bondage. As for me, do not be discouraged, for Jesus is my friend; he has given me grace to conquer, and will bear me safe through with all my undertaking, if I do not forget God; for I do believe when I forget God, I will certainly fall-I will be done forever. But I am happy to say to all my friends, I feel more like serving God than I ever did before. I feel that I will be sure to get along, if I look to God, and do not forget to pray; though I would rather be with the Union army, if I could help to kill some of the rebels, and my people take the steamer; but then it was too late, for I had made my arrangements to sail for Europe. That being on a Friday, the steamer sailed on Saturday; therefore, I would not break my arrangements, because I think a man without his word of principle is noth-

always stand up for the Constitution and the Union as it ought to be.

self-emancipated bondman, and trust that it will prove edifying to the rebel President in special, and the den and wonderful change in the condition of the writer-from a mere chattel in Richmond to a recogthere as "a swift witness" against slavery and the

B. GRATZ BROWN.

The name of this gentleman, now a resident of Missouri, and whose powerful support of the emanci-pation policy in that State is well known to us of the East, stands next on the list of lecturers in the Fra ternity course of this city, for Tuesday evening, Dec 2d. For the benefit especially of such of our renders as are wont to attend those excellent lectures, we sub-St. Louis Neue Zeit, of Oct. 19, a paper alike devoted to the good cause he has at heart

"Rarely enough has a man without po between them. Yet is Gratz Brown a man of action, though living only in the conflicts of the tribune, and of the spirit of ideas. Yet is he now, as then, the great, the undisputed champion of the cause of emancipation. Yet often a word, hurled by him into the confusion, gives to the whole movement a new, or at least a steady direction, while it brings light to chaos. Such is B. Gratz Brown, with all his brilliant idiosyncracies and deep shadows. He holds a proud place among us as an intellectual Titan. Who knows, among us as an intellectual Titan. Who knows, though, whether a prouder, according to current ideas, is not reserved for him?"

We notice in a more recent number of the sa ewspaper, that the people of Missouri are beginning to consider whether the Senate of the United States is not that "prouder place reserved for him" by the State Legislature; apropos of which, the St. Joseph the question at issue. Towards the close of last year, Journal, "a conservative sheet," expresses itself as

"B. Gratz Brown comes of a stock that richly con tains in itself the stuff for a United States Senator. His grandfathers, on his father's and mother's side, were men of conspicuous talent and tried patriotism. Though in politics opposed to Mr. Brown, we nevertheless regard him as a man of eminent ender ments, and if we must for once be blessed with radical Sena-

Mr. Brown deserves, and we doubt not will secure. large and appreciative audience, brought together not only in his honor, but for their own profit.-

[] In consequence of pressing duties and engagements connected with the state of the emancipation cause ir Mis-couri, Mr. Brown will not be able to speak in Boston, and don. Richard Busteed has consented to take his place.]

THE TWO CAPITALS.

Rev. M. D. Conway gave his best and most telling ecture, on the above subject, last Friday evening, at Lyceum Hall, Milford. The inclemency of the weather and bad travelling curtailed the number of hearers. But those who faced the storm were amply repaid, and left the hall with more enthusiasm and satisfaction than we are wont to witness. According to my judgment, this is one of Mr. way's best efforts-in its delivery, he is truly M. D. Conway—only a little more so.

There are several striking points which he puts

with an original force, suited to the hour, and which fasten to the memory of the hearer. His scathing rebuke of the servile cry, that our present struggle is not a war for Emancipation, is capital, worth more than "two capitals," unless they get rid of slavery. His reference to the precious saints of New York. under the leadership of Fernando Wood & Co. is rich and caustic. "These fellows," says Mr. C., " are continually oscillating, like the pendulam of a clock, between Washington and the Penitentiary." The classification of those represented by the President's DEAR SIR-I now take the friendly opportunity of Proclamation-" hunkers, neutrals, and weak-kneed riting to you. I know that you and the friends of and thin-skinned Republicans," as we Yankees say,

Then there were pathos and sympathetic power that reached the heart. Curses upon a system so fathers, brothers, sisters, and some of their friends and imparting tokens of affection and friendship, that commenced drafting, and then they began to take off ness shines in their lonely path. But, thank God. fering, toiling millions the coming of that glad hour I have often wondered why the Irish had such a for which they have so patiently waited, saying-

I am glad to announce that Mr. Conway po flag of Queen Victoria; because I know a colored man to re-cast the lecture on the Two Capitals, and bring not hear the word "nigger," like you do among the Equinox." This lecture he will deliver at Milford, on low, degraded Irish of the North, who pretend to sup- Wednesday evening, Dec. 10th. No better service port the Constitution and the Union, and get their can be done the Anti-Slavery cause than for our

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

G. W. S.

If Mr. Phillips continue to make speeches, we beg him, and all such men as the Irish which I refer to, editor of the Boston Courier, who, whenever Mr. P. him to consider that he may yet be the death of the gives utterance to his opinions, is sure to fall into spasms, froth at the mouth, convulsively roll up his eyes, and present a most agonized appearance. Here what the truly patriotic, philosophical, statesman like, and highly eloquent lecture delivered by Mr. Phillips at Music Hall, on the evening of the 19th inst., at the opening of the annual course instituted by the Mercantile Library Association, extorted from the aforesaid editor of the Courier the next morning :

"Wendell Phillips, last evening, in the Introductory Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, raved, we learn, even more than his wont. We do not take the trouble to report the rantings of a madman. But it is all the better that this set of haircould help to kill some of the rebels, and my people all go free. I have done all that I could to get a chance to go, before I left the United States but the all go free. I have done all that I could to get a chance to go, before I left the United States, but the Government would not accept the regiment that Gov. Sprague was raising at Providence, Rhode Island, which I joined. But, nevertheless, I hope it will all come right by and bye. I know my people will be free. I was offered the chance to go to Washington, the day that I arrived in New York from Boston to the day that I arrived in New York from Boston to abused people

Seriously, it requires no brains to write columns of such low blackguardism as this. Not content with this vomit, however, this malignant Thersites, in a subsequent number, ejects the following:-

I think a man without his word of principle is nothing.

I have more to write, but it is getting late. I will always stand up for the Constitution and the Union as tought to be.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. A. JACKSON,

Ex-Coachman of Jeff. Davis.

We give this epistle verbatim as written by this self-emancipated bondman, and trust that it will prove self-emancipated bondman self-emancipated bondman self-emancipated bondman self-emancipated bond

How Mr. Phillips "raved," what were the "maligolding traitors in general. It indicates a sudthe kind of "balderdash" and "treason" in which he indulged, may be seen by a perusal of the reliable nized freeman in London. Making his appearance report of his lecture made by Mr. Yerrinton for the Post, and to be found on our fourth page. The Courier rebellion, we have no doubt he will do good service at reviler habitually mistakes disgusting billingsgate for smart criticism.

MR. FOSS'S REPORT AS AGEST.

NOVEMBER 26

DEAR MR. MAY-My last report of field at Peacham, Vermont. My next eas at Groton, Vt. On my arrival, I vour letter-through neglect of the mailarrived the previous evening. It was due f rlier. The matter was referred to the M. minister, who, with friendly promptitude, gr notice he could of the meeting. The eve rainy. Nevertheless, a very good meeting gether, and gave me carnest attention.

The next day I went to Wells River. Jud gave me a hearty welcome to his home rranged that I should speak in the Ortho ouse in the evening. The meeting was attentive, but I failed to inspire them a like enthusiasm. The next morning, Jud wood called upon me, and said mine was the lition lecture he had ever heard. He profes deeply interested, and made a donation to be

My next appointment was at Topsham. sides an old and faithful friend, Rev. N. R. Of course, every thing was done needful it good meeting. Owing to the fact that a no our friends had gone to the war, and to the the Congregational clergyman did not read the meeting was somewhat smaller than st held there a year ago. Still, it was a good he I by no means thought it a lost opportun

My next was at West Topsham. A gold ent, by friend Johnston, to a Major Bill, requ to give notice of the meeting. He paid no matter, and, of course, no meeting was held I had had, a few years before, precisely the perience of this place and Major Bill. If the M. had sent our friend Johnston word that he would had appoint the meeting, there would have been

My next engagement was at Barre, Vt. 1 heartily greeted by our devoted friends, Rev. Mr. and wife. The meeting here was well attended the people seemed deeply interested in the or the country. The andience was mostly of young people, who seemed highly intelligent sessed of strong moral feelings. I put down as a credit-mark for Bro. Bliss, whose fidelity nd the rights of humanity has herein i fruitage; and here, too, finds its great reward

My next engagement was at West Brookfeld came from Barre to Braintree, to the home of a and Abby Hutchinson, and was taken by Sunday morning to West Brookfield. Here is devoted friend, Elder Jehiel Claffin. He, as a had made all necessary arrangements for a go ing. He generously gave me his pulpit for the day, giving me also valuable as The meeting was very large. I enjoyed it Alas! how little I knew of the wave of ser had rolled over my family and me, on that ne forgotten Sunday morning! The next day I the sad news of the death of my son.

On my return to Vermont, my first me East Bethel. Our friend John Hanks had me the Baptist house for the day and eve spoke in the morning to a small audience. I ternoon, a funeral occurred in the home. 8 not speak again till evening. The evening very rainy; so once more my audience wa On Monday, friend Hanks took me to East dolph, where I held a small meeting. It was disturbed by some noisy Sunday school born Free-Will Baptist minister dodged in and on times, but gave the meeting no aid or en Such a course is not usual with ministers of

From Bethel I came down to Windsor. found our friend, H. H. Huntley, fully prej my coming. He had made every provides power for my present comfort, and for a sac eting; and the result was, we had a good n My next meeting was in Cornish, N. H. My was with an old friend, Benjamin Comings. one of the earliest and wost faithful laboren Anti-Slavery cause. He is now wholly the with all earthly work, and will soon pass on to ward. His son Charles and wife are true frie the slave, and did all that I could desire to make labor pleasant and successful. I held one meet the place, which was not large, but was atter a substantial class of men and women, who were to appreciate what they heard, and make good to

of it. From here I crossed the mountain to Crope Here I was to have spoken all day in the Univer ist meeting-house on Croydon Flat. But a fine occasion of more than usual interest occurred, took the attention of the people during the day, did not speak. An appointment was made for day evening; but a violent rain storm occurr

the meeting was a failure. Wednesday evening. I spoke in Newport, N.1 a large but not very impressible audience. port is, and has been, so long that "the man runneth not to the contrary," on est and most hunker towns in the State. came out of the meeting, I heard some had talk, tive to tolerating a man who endorsed Wendel lips, "who had said "-but as I was passing of not hear what the wicked saying was which It had uttered. When all the rest of the world saved, Newport, N. H., will probably "come in

the fulness of the Gentiles. On Friday evening, I spoke in Claremont, and apparently deeply interested andience. Fi Weber, of the Northern Advocate, with friend 89 made all needful arrangements for the Claremont has a few good friends to the cause of man freedom.

- The change in the command of the army of Potomae is hailed with joy by more than sixely of the people in these rural districts. The are longing for the first of January. If on the freedom of the four millions of slaves this gin, what a glorious epoch in the world's hish will be ! Oh! never did I pray half so carnet

fore, "Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, Yours, truly,

THEODORE D. WELD AT MUSIC HALL. On day last, Mr. Weld again addressed the Eighth Congregational Society of Boston, giring excellent discourse on Truth. His admirable fortnight before, of the Lying Pretences Pro-Slavery Conspirators, had so made known rare powers of the speaker as to attract a large ence on this occasion. There is reason to hope may again, before many weeks, be induced to ? there, and many have expressed the wish that would discourse on the duties of the present her subject which no man could handle better, and sind

is now of preëminent importance.

Mr. Weld's speech and manner are in the high legree impressive. Both his thought and style of high culture, yet refinement has not taught lin discard energy of expression, nor the most than plainness of speech. He is able to interest and in any audience, whether in city or country, his discourse is read, it receives such aid from countenance and gesture, as to produce the chel. an animated extemporaneous speech. But town in the State ought to hear one who under so well, and describes with such moving clopes the dangers and the duties of this critical P

CONGRESS. The next session of Congre nences on Monday next. There will probably be delay in the delivery of the President's Menusch which all eyes will be turned with absorbing in-Intelligence from Washington gives the pleasing surance that President Lincoln will stand by

JOVE. ECTURE ON TE BY GEOL

the 27th ult., G own friend of the and critical aspec ience, who repeat ure. The Rev. apel, Leigh, occup rks on the questio Mr. Thompson si relve months since is town upon the on in America. id, I am bound to ons which I t nted; neverthele s then, that the

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> holder to carry United States t Free States ha within the wa North, and had purpose of thr task-masters, a of the Slave great contest b of the Republi received 1.841 Buchanan wer dated votes of This election for four years Northern part of their domi therefore dete of the Union, confederacy.

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VOVEMBER 28. LECTURE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

BY GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

On the 27th ult., George Thompson, Esq., the wellfriend of the slave, delivered a lecture in own Hall, Leigh, "On the present most interesteritical aspect of the Anti-Slavery Cause in The hall was well filled by a respectable we who repeatedly cheered him throughout his The Rev. Wm. Moore, minister of Bethesda Leigh, occupied the chair, and after a few reon the question, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Thompson said:—It is somewhat more than e months since I last addressed an audience in

town upon the subject of the pro slavery rebel-America. On looking back to what I then I I am bound to confess that in many of the ans which I then indulged, I have been disapnevertheless, I am as confident now as I then, that the fearful war which is still raging in the overthrow of slavery. (Cheers.) contrast the state of things which existed in eathree years ago, with the state of things as li it to-day. Three years ago, the Slave of the United States was supreme. Mr. Buon was the President, and he was altogether sold o the bidding of his masters at the South. His was mainly composed of men who were slaveers, and traitors to the very Constitution they had on to support. One was a slaveholder from Misippi, another a slaveholder from Georgia, and a d a slaveholder from South Carolina. These men eaching overthrow of the party to which nged, and had resolved upon disunion, rebeland the establishment of a slaveholders' confed-Three years ago, the Constitution was understood, universally, to contain the most sacred and lute guarantees for the right of the Slave States control the question of slavery within their own Three years ago, the Fugitive Slave Law was ree in every part of the Union, and even the sading members of the Republican party were in favor of its execution. At that time, it was punishawith heavy fine and long imprisonment to afford aid and comfort to any slave who escaped from his master, and sought an asylum in the Free States, or nce in his flight to the British dominions in Canada. Three years ago, the Executive at Washagion was the exponent of the will of the slaveholds, the abject instrument of accomplishing the graspg and ambitious designs of the South. Three years go, the great and powerful Democratic party of the th was in close league and covenant with the slave oligarchy of the South, and together, as with a rod of iron and a whip of scorpions, they lorded it who dared to dispute the constitutionality of playery, or to talk of circumscribing or abridging the right claimed by the South to establish slavery in any and every part of the States and Territories of the Union. Three years ago, the dictum of Judge Taney, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of United States, was accepted as the constitutional law of the land-that a colored man, whether bond or free, had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. Three years ago, the Slave Power commanded a majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, and in the then impending struggle between the Republican party of the North and West, and the allied political forces of the pro-slavery party, North and South, the distinctive difference was, the assertions by the Republicans of the right to prohibit and prevent the extension of slavery into the Territoies of the Union, North and West of the Ohio river. The great contest of 1860 ended, as you know, in the n, by the Republican party, of Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidential chair. Let us trace the growth that party. In 1834, when I first visited the United States, both the great political parties were alike pro-slavery. The dissemination of anti-slavery principles led to the formation of a new political arty, which in 1840 nominated a gentleman for Pres-

lent on principles opposed to slavery: but out of

more than two millions of votes, he obtained only

7000. The same gentleman was nominated in 1844,

and then received upwards of 60,000 votes. In 1848,

the Anti-Slavery party combined with a section of the

votes for their candidate; and in 1852, when they

again stood alone, they obtained 156,000 votes. In the

terval between 1852 and 1856, a great change had

taken place in the sentiments of the people of the

Free States on the subject of slavery. This change

ocratic party, and altogether they obtained 291,000

was owing to the aggressive measures of the South. The North had become alarmed by the rapid strides of the South towards universal supremacy. Slave slavery had been thrown down-the Fugitive Slave Law had converted the Free States into the huntinggrounds of the infamous slave-catcher-the Missouri holder to carry his slaves into every part of the United States territory, and the representatives of the North, and had determined them to combine for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of their Southern of the Republican or Anti-Slavery party, Mr. Fremont Buchanan were 1,838,169-made up of the consolidated votes of all the Southern States, and the votes This election placed the pro-slavery party in power of their domination was drawing to a close, and they therefore determined to use the four years' lease they confederacy, in the event of their not securing the election of a candidate of their own, at the next Presidential contest. The traitors in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet resolved that, if the Republicans should elect their andidate, he should not have the means of successfally resisting the rebel movement of the South. They corrupted the United States army-they scatties of the North, and transferred their contents to

his own party went no further than the limitation of slavery to its present limits, and embraced a very large their rear. Such appears to be their doom. number of persons who had belonged to the old politi-

the labors and perseverance of the uncompromising more slave soil-freedom national, slavery sectional. of the war 100,000, or 150,000 have been set free. and the revival of the slave trade. It was a war, o (Cheers.) At length, the national brand of reprobaago, the city of New York was in the habit of fitting land now be-now that the war is one for emancipa protection of every scoundrel slave-trader, and the prayers, on the side of the North? right of search was denied; but now, we have a treaty I thank God, that whatever may be the future with the President of the United States, conceding the mutual right of search, and the British cruiser can chants, or of the people, it is not in the power of seize a slaver under the American flag as well as under any other. The Stars and Stripes afford no im- of Europe combined, to stop the progress of events munity to the infernal trade. (Cheers.) Amongst in America. (Cheers.) There is One who sits above the laws passed by the late Congress was one forbid-cabinets, and councils, and principalities, and thrones, ding any naval or military officer to return a fugitive who has issued his decree, and it is this: "Let my slave to his master - (cheers) - another, declaring people go. I have seen their affliction, and have slavery illegal and abolished in all the territories of come down to deliver them." That divine Being will the United States - (cheers) - another, giving free- cause the madness and wrath of the oppressor to dom to all slaves coming within the lines of the Fed- work out his purposes of mercy to the slave, and will eral army - (cheers) - and another, confiscating the visit a terrible chastisement upon all who have been slave property of all the rebels in all the Southern the abettors of his bondage. Let those who innocent-States; so that, in fact, the rebels at this moment have ly suffer from the derangement of trade and comno property in slaves, which is recognized as such by merce, consequent upon the present state of things, the laws of the Federal Union. (Loud cheers.) We bear with patience and hope the adversity that has know, also, that as early as March last, Mr. Lincoln come upon them. Let those who are happily exempt proposed the abolition of slavery in the Border States, from the pressure extend a liberal hand to relieve the and that the Congress agreed to indemnify loyal slave- necessities of their poorer brethren; and let us, to holders for the losses they might sustain by adopting gether, with fortitude, await the time when the cotmeasures of emancipation. That measure will be ton fields of America shall bloom again; but not again gain submitted, and I have little doubt will be ultisoil had been extended over 800,000 square miles of mately carried out. Surely, these acts have been such urged to their thankless task by the lash, but the new territory. The slaves had increased from 600,000 as to entitle the Northern States and the United States harvests which have been produced by the willing to four millions. The barriers to the extension of Government and Congress to the sympathy and moral industry of freemen, who have received the wages support of Great Britain. Yet, to the shame and dis- due to their exertions. God bless Abraham Lincoln,

within the walls of the national Capitol. These satisfies the people at the North, and had determined them to combine to the people at the North, and had determined them to combine to the people at the North, and had determined them to combine to the people at the North, and had determined them to combine to the people at the North, and had determined them to combine to the people at the North, and had determined them to combine the people at the people at the North, and had determined them to combine the people at coln begins it by announcing the office and authority to which he has been raised by the constitutional in the manufacturing districts, owing to the suspensk-masters, and resisting the further encroachments votes of the people of the United States—he is Presiof the Slave Power. The result was, that in the great contest between Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of army and navy. He re-asserts the constitutional objects that are being made by the friends of impardent of the Republic, and Commander-in-Chief of the demnation of the slaveholders' rebellion in America, the Republicant of the Republica take up arms—the restoration of the constitutional tial freedom in the United States, to effect the abolireceived 1,341,533 votes from the non-slaveholders of the free North and West, while the votes for Mr. In decreeing the future emancipation of the slaves, of free labor and just compensation." Mr. Lincoln exhibits his usual caution and forbearance, and his considerate desire that the enemies of also unanimously carried. all the pro-slavery Democrats in the Free States. his government should have an opportunity of eson the first day of January-whether in a position of true story of the war, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; submission and loyalty, or in that of treason and red-handed rebellion." These are his words—"On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all ing the eleventh of the series. The Atlantic Monthly tered the United States navy—they robbed the national treasury—they emptied the arsenals and armories of the United States navy—they robbed the national treasury—they emptied the arsenals and armories of the United States navy—they robbed the national treasury—they emptied the arsenals and armories of the United States navy—they robbed the national treasury—they emptied the arsenals and armories of the United States navy—they robbed the national treasury—they emptied the arsenals and armobellion against the United States, shall be then, the South, to be used against the loyal people of the thenceforward and forever free-(cheers)-and the ex-North, and they withdrew the garrisons from the forts ecutive government, and the naval and military offiin the South, that they might the more easily fall into cers thereof, shall recognize and maintain the freethe hands of the rebels. On the election of Mr. dom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts Lincoln, the traitors in the South seized every subthey may make for their actual freedom." (Cheers.) treasury-every mint-every custom-house-every Such is the decree which has gone forth under the arsenal-every dock yard and ship-every revenue hand and seal of Abraham Lincoln, with the authority catter and Government store-house-together with of the members of his government, and which will every fort, and all other descriptions of national property. They organized a Confederate Government—

Such is the decree which it will be the duty of every they proclaimed a Constitution, the leading feature of man in the army and navy of the United States to that "never was Mr. Webster so popular in Massawhich was the maintenance, extension and perpetumaintain and enforce. Such is the decree which has chusetts or had so much influence as Mr. Sumner at ity of slavery, and they declared the subjection of the black race to the white to be the corner-stone of their the slave throughout the Union, mingled only with new republican edifice. Never before was a human regret that it did not proclaim immediate emancipation. Brigadier-General Saxton, Military Governor Government founded on principles so detestable, inhuman, or so contrary to the dictates of justice and
the rights and happiness of mankind. What, in these circumstances, could Mr. Lincoln do ? When installed in office, he could not collect more than 1,000 men for the defence of the capital. Of all the navy of the United States, he had but two vessels—one mounting 25 guns, and a store ship with two. The traitors had empired the treatment of the West the treatment of the Morth and the West, who have demanded with had empired the treatment of the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the treatment of the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the treatment of the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the treatment of the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the manifestation of the millions of the North and the West, who have demanded with the west of the North and the

recognition of the rebel States as "a nation."

invoke the loyal feeling of the North, which nobly re- right to assert all the privileges and protection, in sponded to the appeal. He could, however, avow only such objects as were of a strictly constitutional characters of the United States. (Cheers.) By one ter; for had he been disposed at once to proclaim the course, only, can the people of the rebel States avert emancipation of the slaves, he was not in a condition the execution of this decree. It is by laying down authority in any part of the slave States. The South was in a state of military preparation, and he was not. He was without money, without arms, and without votes of a majority of the qualified electors of their men; and he could obtain resources only by avowing States, men who will take the required oath to mainobjects in which he would be supported by the voice of the people. Besides the South,—united against at present in arms to destroy—and all this must be him as one man,—he had arrayed against him the en-tire Democratic pro-slavery party of the North, many months from this time. That they will avail themof whom were disunionists; while the rest would only selves of this day of grace there is no ground for ex support him in his efforts to restore the Union upon the condition of its recognizing the right to maintain that they will, with the energy of despair, pursue a slavery. Then, again, the anti-slavery principles of course of butchery, until they fall between a conquer-

While these things are being done on the other cal parties, and who still held to the right of the slave- side of the water, where, let me ask, should England holders to their human property.

The war, therefore, was declared to be for the respectively.

The war, therefore, was declared to be for the respectively. be found, and on which side should her hopes and coration of the Union, the reëstablishment of the au- North, with the slaves, with the cause of justice and thority of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the freedom ! What fellowship hath light with darkness, laws of the United States. One party alone had re- or Christ with Belial, or the spirit of liberty with the solved that the war should, if possible, be made the demon of despotism? England's sympathies should means of overthrowing slavery, and that party was have been with the North from the beginning. For the abolition party. Most nobly have they done their the first time in the history of the United States, duty. If the war shall, as I believe it will, issue in the the election of Mr. Lincoln was the triumph of a party utter extirpation of slavery, the credit will be due to whose watchwords were-" No more slave States-no friends of the slave. If the war should cease at this Granted, that the war, originally, was for the Union moment—if the Union should be restored as it was—
of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution.
or if the rebel States should be permitted to establish
It was a war of non-slaveholders and the friends of their independence - much has been done by the free institutions, against slaveholders and the foundfriends of the negro, which cannot be undone, and ers of a despotic, slaveholding, oligarchical governwhich calls for thankfulness and joy. In the progress ment. It was a war to prevent the spread of slavery Great numbers have escaped from slavery in Missouri, the part of the North, for the preservation of national Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia. Thousands have life, for the maintenance of a Constitution founded on been made free in South Carolina; and on both sides the principles of liberty, as against a Constitution of the Mississippi, below New Orleans, there are hundreds of free negroes who can no more be reduced to Where was England's place in such a conflict? Engslavery. (Cheers.) Consider, too, the acts of the land, with her glorious history, full of the records President, and the measures of Congress, since the of struggles for freedom and the right! England, war broke out. A few years ago, the District of Co- with her marble monuments to Fox, and Wilber lumbia, the seat of Government, was polluted with force, and Granville Sharp, and Romilly, and Buxton, slavery, and filled with slave pens and slave auction and Joseph Sturge! England, that toiled for thirty marts. Alexandria was a nest of slave-traders. Slave years for the abolition of the slave trade-that toiled auctions were of daily occurrence. Coffles of slaves, for thirty years more for the abolition of slaverylinked together by iron chains, were marched by the that paid twenty millions to ransom her sable bonds capitol on their way to the far South. There is now men! Was it for England to sympathize with those not a slave prison, a slave auction, a slave coffle, or a who have always hated her, and most, for that she slave to be found, in all the District of Columbia. liberated her slaves? Was it for England to sympation has been put upon the infamous traffic in slaves, and upon slavery itself, and the city and neighborhood fees? Was it for England to sympathize with those of Washington is as free from pollution and crime of who, when in power, sought by every means to foil slavery as the city of Westminster. (Loud cheers.) her in her efforts to check the internal slave trade? The President and Congress have recognized the black. Was it for England to sympathize with those whose republics of Hayti and Liberia, and now those negro slave codes are written within and without with laws nunities are in diplomatic relations with the forbidding marriage, promoting concubinage, and en-United States as are France and England. Two years couraging soul-murder? And where should Engout large numbers of slave vessels; now, no slaver tion-now that the war is one for the uprooting from dare enter the noble bay of that city; and recently, the soil of America the inhuman institution of slaveand for the first time in the history of the nation, a ry-now that the decree giving liberty to the oppressslave-trader has been condemned as a capital felon, ed has gone forth-now that the handwriting flames and executed as such. (Cheers.) When the Slave upon the wall, and the day of deliverance is named? Power ruled the country, the American flag was the Where, if not, with all her sympathies and all her

grace of our country, many of our public men, some the President of the United States! and when the members of our Government, most of our leading time shall come for him to retire into the ranks of Compromise had been repealed—there had been a violent attempt to make Kansas a Slave State—the
Dred Scott decision had declared the right of a slavequitted office with the Union restored, the Constitu-I come now to notice the President's proclamation. tion vindicated, and slavery utterly and forever

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman were

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December is one of Northern party convinced the South that the period of their domination was drawing to a close and there.

**Though you have traitorously overthrown the Con
The Procession of the Flowers, by Higginson; One stitution you had sworn to defend—though you have lighted up the flames of a desolating civil war—land, a patriotic poem by Longfellow; The Fossil of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy, in the event of their pot securing the the North-though you have filled the land with the Terry; About Warwick, by Hawthorne; The Chariemblems of bereavement and woe, I give you a hundred days to consider in what position you will stand Mr. Axtell, Part V.; My Hunt after the Captain—a

The number for January begins a new volume, be-

"Poor Rosy, Poor GAL," one of the Songs -words and music-of the Port Royal freedmen. Arranged by Miss Lucy McKim, for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 221 Washington Street. Price 25 cents. Sent wherever ordered, free of postage.

The Boston Post denies that Charles Sumner can be viewed as a representative man. Very well. Let it regard him henceforth as a Senatorial man.

this moment." That is about so.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier says

bad emptied the treasury, had plundered the military depots of the North had corrupted the army, and had emptied the treasury, had plundered the military depots of the North, had corrupted the army, and had emptied the treasury, had plundered the military depots of the North had corrupted the army, and had emptied the treasury, had plundered the military depots of the North had corrupted the army, and had emptied the treasury, had plundered the military depots of the North had corrupted the army, and had every shall perish amidst the flames which the hand of treason has kindled. On the first of January next, conspirators. The President had emptied to Hon. Charles Sumner for bound volumes of the Congressional Globe, Part I., 24 Session 37th Congress, 1861-2. Also, Part III. U. S. conspirators. The President had nothing to do but to nearly four millions of men will be invested with the Senate.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AGAIN.

GENERAL MOLELLAN AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1

WARRENTOS, Tacelay, Nov. 11, 1882. 1

The last echoes of the cheers from a hundred thous and the theory of the cheers from a hundred thous and were horse out on the pulsing sir, have died away; Gen. McClellan has gone, and the army turns again to the work before it. It was necessary for the cheer of the ch

far short of that displayed for Fremont. Still, the two
cases had several features in common. Both Generals
were removed unexpectedly, while their armies were
in motion, and in the face of an enemy.

But there were sharp contrasts as well. Fremont
had been tried three months, McClellan seventeen.
Fremont steadfastly refused to bid adieu to his army,
let the community should premote diseffection and die-Fremont steadfastly refused to bid adicu to his army, lest the ceremony should promote disaffection and disorganization; but stole away at daylight. McClellan took his leave with the most impressive and imposing display. Fremont was relieved by an antagonist; but in his touching Farewell Order to his soldiers he said: "Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me." McClellan was relieved by a warm personal friend, his most highly-esteemed lieutenant; but in his Farewell Order, modeled in every other respect upon the first, he could odeled in every other respect upon the first, he could t devote a line, or even a word, to the new com-

mander.

McClellan's principal strength was with the rank and file. He had the affections of the men—not without exception, or to any unparalleled extent—but still in general. But so far as I can judge, a vast majority of his brigade, division, and corps commanders are gratified at his removal. I never heard so severe reflections upon him out of the army as I have in it, day after day. Again and again I heard the opinion expressed, by officers of high rank, not only that McClellan was disastrously slow and timid, but that the country was dying of McClellan.

Personally, all held him in warm regard. In his high office he bore himself modestly and fitly; and though his removal took away a paralyzing incubus,

hough his removal took away a paralyzing incubus, robably there is not a single man in the Army of the Jotomac who cherishes aught but personal good wishes for its late commander.—Ibid.

FAREWELL OF THE GENERAL OF THE MACKEREL BRIGADE. Orpheus C. Kerr thus writes to the Sun-

Headquarters of Army of Accomac, }
Foot of the Blue Ridge.

FOOT OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

My Children,—An order from the Honest Abe divorces us, and gives the command of all these attached beings to Major-General Wobert Wobinson. (Heart-rending and enthusiastic cheers.)

In parting from you, I cannot express how much I love your dear bosoms. As an army, you have grown from youth to old age under my care. In you I have never found doubt nor coldness, nor anything else. The victories you have won under my command will live in the nation's works of fiction. The strategy we have achieved, the graves of many unripe Mackerels, the broken forms of those disabled by the Emancipation Proclamation—the strongest associations that can

have achieved, the graves of many unripe Mackerels, the broken forms of those disabled by the Emancipation Proclamation—the strongest associations that can exist among men—still make it advisable that you should vote for me as President of the United States in 1865. Thus we shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution, and making the Constitution approxium.

tion Proclamation—the strongest associations that Cain exist among men—still make it advisable that you should vote for me as President of the United States in 1865. Thus we shall ever be commade in supporting the Constitution, and making the Constitution and making the Constitution and making the Constitution and making the Constitution and t

SONGS OF THE PORT ROYAL "CONTRA-

"Roll Jordan, Roll Jordan! Roll, Jordan, Roll!"

It swelled forth like a triumphal anthem. That It swelled forth like a triumphal anthem. That same hymn was sung by thousands of negroes on the Fourth of July last, when they marched in procession under the Stars and Stripes, cheering them for the first time as the "flag of our country." A friend writing from there says that the chorus was indescribably grand—that "the whole woods and world seemed joining in that rolling sound."

There is much more in this new and curious music, of which it is a temptation to write, but I must remember that it can speak for itself better than any one for it. Very respectfully, Lucx McKim.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM. If the dispatches from the South are to be relied on, Missouri has voted two sorts of emancipation—emancipation of slaves and emancipation from rebel dominion. It is rather anomalous to see a slave State take hold of the President's lous to see a slave State take hold of the President's Proclamation, and give it a cordial endorsement, while some of the great free States have been voting the indefinite continuance of the "institution"! In the next Congress, if slavery is not exterminated before December, 1863, representatives from slave States, who have grown up with all their prejudices in favor of the system, will be found pleading for emancipation, while such men as Voorhees and Fernando Wood, representing free States, will assert the divinity of slavery, and plead for its perpetuity. Well, this circumstance will not be so extraordinary, after this circumstance will not be so extraordinary, after all. Missouri has writhed under the desolating tread Her fields have been laid waste her cities and villages devastated. Her loyal sons have perished by the thousand, and mourning has been heard in all the land. Every Missourian, who is searable of tracing offsets the heart land. capable of tracing effects to their cause, k origin of all this destruction and misery. But the whole body of Mackerels, sane and insane alike, upite in a feeling of strong anguish blended with enthusiasm, at the removal of the beloved General of the Mackerel Brigade. He has been so much a Father to them all, that they never expected to get a step farther while he was with them.

There's a piece of domestic philosophy for you, my boy.

When the General heard of his removal, my boy, he said it was like divorcing a husband from a wife who had always supported him, and immediately let fly the following address:

Headquarters of Army of Accomac, }

Headquarters of Army of Accomac, } slavery did it! It was the system which gave birth difference existing between an earnest patriot of the South, and a cringing, crawling, slimy apologist of slavery and rebellion from the North!—Iowa State

LETTER FROM ONE OF BUTLER'S NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The New Orleans Delta publishes a letter from one of the colored soldiers enlisted in the Federal service, who says:

"We arrived at this place (Lafourche Landing)

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

FIFTH COURSE. The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-formed that the Firry Course or Lectures under the suspices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congreganal Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, December 2, 1862,

at TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address will be made by Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, of New York. To be followed on successive Tuesday evenings by lec-

sures from the following persons :-December 9.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
" 16.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

4 23.-JACOB M. MANNING.

" 30 .- GEORGE WM. CURTIS. Lectures to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Course Pickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$2 each, may be obtained at Williams & Everett's, 234 Washington St.; Oliver Ditson & Co's. 277 Washington St.; of Solomon Oliver Dition & Co's. 177 Washington St.; of Solomon Parsons, Esq., Superintendent of Temple; and of either member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years have had the disposal of tickets.

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.

Course of Lectures in aid of the suffering Freedmen of Washington, D. C., to be delivered at Joy Street Church,

December 1, Lecture by Rev. Dr. W. Hague. Prof. C. L. Reason. * 15. Rev. R. C. Waterston Frederick Douglass. 22.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT WORCESTER -A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (South Livision) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Washburn Hall. Worcester, on Sunday, Dec. 7th, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, forencon, and continuing at 2 o'clock, afternoon, and at 7 o'clock, evening. Theodore D. Weld and Parker Pillsbury are expected to be present to participate in the

Let all the members and friends of the Society which has so long with firm integrity borne its testimonies in behalf of the rights and against the wrongs of the slave, deanding his immediate emancipation as a measure of justice more than of expediency, as a means of good to him and his master, rather than of injury or punishment to the master, be present at the meeting, and renew their faith and testimonies under the teaching of the devoted spirit of this early apostle, who has, through the weakness of the flesh, so long been kept silent.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'ry.

LECTURES BY THEODORE D. WELD. At Feltonville, Friday evening, Nov. 28. Fitchburg, Sunday, Tuesday, Leominster, Dec. 2. Sunday, Worcester,

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American and assachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will speak at Nashua, N. H., on Sunday next, Nov. 30.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Lowell. Sunday afternoon and evening next, at the usual hours.

WM. WELLS BROWN will deliver his lecta e President's Proclamation and its Effect on the Blacks f the South and the Laborers of the North, as follows :-West Amesbury, Friday evening, Nov. 28. Feltonville, Sunday, Monday. Dec. 1. Groton Centre, Wednesday,"

AARON M. POWELL will lecture upon Emanci ation, in New York, as follows:

Johnstown, (Fulton county,) Tuesday, Brockett's Bridge, (Herkimer county,) Thursday, Little Falls, Friday, Sunday, Middleville, Herkimer, Wednesday, " 10.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in

Cummington, Sunday, Northampton, Monday evening, Dec. 1. Wednesday " West Brookfield, Thursday

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaery Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the cicty in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office, 221 Washington Street.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 695 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Baptist Church, by Rev. L. A. Grimes assisted by Rev. Wm. F. Butler, Mr. ARTHUR SEDGWICK to Miss CATHA -RINE J., daughter of the late James Gardner, Esq.



WEIS & ZOEBISCH.

NANUFACTURERS

European and Fancy Furs, 308 Washington Street,

POSITE BOSTON THEATRE, BOSTON. Particular attention is paid to altering and repairng Old Furs. Furs preserved during the summer.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE BLACK MAN, His Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achievements, with Biographical Sketches of Fifty

Distinguished Individuals of the Race. BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The work will contain about 300 pages, printed on good paper, and bound in muslin. Price \$1. It will be published on Monday, Dec. 1st, by THOMAS HAMILTON, 48 Beckman Street, N.Y., and R. F. WALLCUT, 221 Washington Street, Boston; and to be had of all book-

sollers.

The owing to the increased number of pages of the work, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as above stated,) instead of 75 cents, as at first an-

Poetry.

From the Christian Inquirer. FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE.

BY J. C. HAGEN.

O ye servants of the people, Pledged their will to do, Hear ye not their earnest voices Calling now on you?
Would ye save the nation's honor, Or the nation save, Speak the magic words of power-Freedom to the slave !

Shall our homes be draped in mourning, Wives and mothers weep O'er the fearful fields of carnage Where their loved ones sleep? Must the blood still flow in rivers Of the true and brave. When a word of yours might stay it-Freedom to the slave?

Let our armed hosts proclaim it To th' opposing foe ; Fall with every blow ; On each banner wave; Make the hills and valleys echo Freedom to the slave!

Let the Georgian planter hear it At the midnight hour, And the Carolinian tremble At the words of power. Let the mighty Mississippi Bear upon its wave, All along its teeming valley, Freedom to the slave!

Bear it on your wings, ye breezes, Where a ray of light may enter, Waft it o'er the broad Atlantic And Pacific's wave, Till their solemn echoes answer, Freedom to the slave !

Many a legion may we muster, Many a battle win, But no blood may work remission For the nation's sin. Ne'er again, o'er States united, May our banner wave, Till in Heaven's name be spoken Freedom to the slave !

From the Continental Monthly for November. THE PROCLAMATION. SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

Now who has done the greatest deed Which history has ever known, And who, in Freedom's direst need, Became her bravest champion? Who a whole continent set free? Who killed the curse and broke the ban Which made a lie of liberty? You-Father Abraham-you're the man !

The deed is done. Millions have yearned To see the spear of Freedom cast ;-The dragon writhed and roared and burned : You've smote him full and square at las O Great and True! You do not know, You cannot tell, you cannot feel How far through time your name must go Honored by all men, high or low, Wherever Freedom's votaries kneel.

This wide world talks in many a tongue-This world boasts many a noble State-In all your praises will be sung, In all the great will call you great Freedom! Where'er that word is known On silent shore, by sounding sea, 'Mid millions, or in deserts lone, Your noble name shall ever be

The word is out-the deed is done ; Let no one carp or dread delay ; When such a steed is fairly on. Fate never fails to find a way. Hurrah ! hurrah ! the track is clear, We know your policy and plan : We 'll stand by you through every year-

> From the Hingham Journal. THE OLD SHIP OF STATE. BY DAVID BARKER, OF EXETER, ME.

O'er the dark and gloomy horizon that bounds her, Through the storm and the night and the hell that su

rounds her I can see, with a faith which Immortals have given, Burning words, blazing out o'er the portals of Heaven,-" She will live!

But a part of the freight which our forefathers gave her We must cast to the deep yawning waters to save her,—
'Tis the chain of the slave we must fling out to light her, "Tis the brand and the whip we must yield up to right her.

She will live!

Clear the decks of the curse! If opposed by the owner Hurl the wretch to the wave, as they hurled over Jonah ; With a "Freedom to all !" gleaming forth from our banner Let the tyrant yet learn we have freemen to man her.

She will live !

She will live while a billow lies swelling before her, She will live while the blue arch of heaven bends o'er her While the name of a Christ to the fallen we cherish, Till the hopes in the breast of humanity perish. She will live

From the "Child at Home."

WATCHING FOR 'PA. Three little forms in the twilight gray, Scanning the shadows across the way : Six little eyes, four black, two bl Brim full of love, and happiness too, Watching for 'pa.

May with her placid and thoughtful brow, Gentle face beaming with smiles just now, Willie the rogue, so loving and gay, Stealing sly kisses from sister May, Watching for 'pa.

Nellie, with ringlets of sunny hue Cosily nestled between the two, Pressing her cheek to the window-pane, Wishing the absent one home again, Watching for 'pa.

Oh! how they gaze at the passers by! " He's coming at last !" they gaily cry : Try again, my pets !" exclaims ma And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star Watching for 'pa!

Jack nods and smiles, as with busy feet He lights the lamps of their quiet street : That sweet little group he knows full well, May and Willie, with golden-haired Nell, Watching for 'pa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat, And eager patter of childish feet, cal chimes ring through the hall, A manly voice responds to the call "Welcome, papa!"

THE MARTYR.

They never fail who die In a great cause : the block may soak their gore ; ds may sodden in the sun ; their lim Be strung to city gates and castle walls-But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom, They but augment the deep and swelling thoughts Which overpower all others, and conduct The world at last to Freedom.

The Liberator.

LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

On " The President and the Future of the Country," debeing the opening Lecture of the Course instituted by the Mercantile Library Association. livered at Music Hall, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 19,

Ladies and Gentlemen,-There are two words on everybody's lips-the North, and the South. They Slavery was to sit in the chair and dictate the terms; used to have a simple meaning; the land toward the she was to have bulwarks enough to keep her safe. She was to have bulwarks enough to keep her safe. Very well; the battle has gone against her, and what use them to-night to represent those two elements her institutions, and wipe out Carolina. (Applause.) which, within the circle of the Constitution, for sev- My method is to replant the South. You can only enty years, have been struggling for preëminence, and which now, one of them still within that girdle, and one outside of it, are doing battle for the control is the right and duty of the nation to adopt. I trust of this continent. By the North, I mean the civiliza- the President. (Loud applause.) How much there is tion of the 19th century. I mean that table-land of in him, let every man judge. I believe there is every toil and battle of nineteen centuries. I mean, free State. But I trust the President for all that. He is tongues—free schools—types—ballot-boxes—the open the only instrument we have got. Step from his Bible—equality before the law. By the South, I do platform, and there is anarchy. The worst state that not mean half a dozen rebellious States; I mean an ever existed is better than that; the worst king that element, whether in State street or in Richmond; ever existed is more hopeful than Cromwell disperswhether in Albany or Mobile; an element that re- ing Parliament. I am not going to criticise the Presminds us of ignorance, idleness; a society planted on ident. I believe that to-day he has turned the corner, a volcano, to whom agitation is ruin; a society that and recognizes the fact, not simply that the slaves of brands the Declaration of Independence a sham. I rebels, but that slaves must be freed. (Applause.) mean a mosaic of races based on despotism and supported by cruelty. I mean a society which brings back the days of "Bloody Mary" and the Inquisition, (Enthusiastic plaudits.) We have got him and Hookby burning men at the stake for their opinions. I mean a statute-book which makes it a crime to give feated, will rise stronger from defeat; and if victorithe Bible to a fellow-being, and thrusts into a dungeon ous, will not go to sleep on the field of victory. society which holds for its cardinal principle of faith, that one-third of the race is born booted and spurred, I mean a feudal system based upon skin, and anchored in the Carolinas. Two elements, making up the civil state. Ever since we had a country, the antagonism confiscate those counties, break them up into farms of these two elements has been recognized; sometimes welcomed, sometimes dreaded, but always ac-knowledged. [In proof of this position, Mr. Phillips Union guaranteeing the title, and guaranteeing comquoted from Rufus King, James Madison, J. Q. Adams, President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and several Southern papers.] Nothing out of the common course, therefore, if we find ourselves engaged in battle, the North and the South, representing two such

like the South. They saw written on the dial the inevitable growth of freedom. Having tried the energy that existed in their own institutions, placed side by side with freedom, and found the doom pronounced against them, the South accepted battle as the last resort, and the only hope they had. The North had ex-One hundred, two hundred thousand will gather hausted every method of compromise. Every pound around them, and the deserted plantations will cr.!! of flesh had been exacted and given. Every lip, from the President to the pulpit, had been gagged in them. In order to this, I want to remove the snag the service of the institution. All in vain. The laws at Washington. The President, I said, I believe in; of God, which are stronger than the devices of men; I do not believe in his Cabinet. We are not obliged Freedom, which in every battle, equal or unequal, to take any thing more than a Kentucky-born Presigains nothing but victories, had written her hand- dent upon our shoulders. There stands at his right writing on the wall, and Carolina, in the very chair hand to-day, the man responsible for the last four of the Executive, trembled before Massachusetts in months of the Administration of Buchanan. There opposition. (Applause.) She takes arms for war. To stands at his right hand a Secretary of State who the south of her is Mexico. A conglomeration of dif-ferent races, weak, having just survived her effort to had betrayed the secrets of the Cabinet to Carolina expel the Catholic poison that was circulating through when she was marshalling round Fort Sumter, and all her veins. She thinks, "I will build up a separate sent him to Portugal. There stands at his right hand Saxon energy and enterprise, not with the children has lisped any other word than compromise. I do of Milton and Hampden, not with the sons of Hancock not believe in Seward. (Applause.) I want that Cabwhich mean nothing but liberty; I will link myself please. I care not which you turn out, only put in with the Southwestern races, and build an empire one man with a will and a head like Thaddeus Stethat girdles the Gulf, and devote it to the perpetua- vens or Ben Wade, and he will drag the Cabinet to tion of slavery; and having done so, having divided his own purpose. We are battling for ourselves and the Union, I will tempt the Northwest, whose inter- our children. I saw a thousand men march through New England, and bind her to my car by locality, left one aching heart, one empty home. There are geography, self-interest, self-evident sympathies; and fifty thousand such marshalled in this terrible strug then, having weakened the North and strengthened gle for the great future of the country. We have a myself by an alliance with the Southwest, I shall right to claim of those who hold the helm of the vessel perpetuate my controlling influence on this conti- of State that they shall either proclaim frankly, fully, nent. That is her programme. Let Mr. Lincoln per-petuate this war, and hand it down to his successors policy of the President, or abdicate their positions of that begins eighteen months hence, you will see a I care not what theory you take-whether the Presandidate on the other side the m East, and join her natural ally who holds the mouth of New England what she is planted in the South. I bany have their way, there is more danger of an alli- means well, and the fifty regiments of Massachusetts in the cold, than there is of an alliance among twenty a sewing machine, a free school and a Bible in Vir-States, leaving the Cotton States out of the Union. ginia than fifty regiments. The Slave States are va-Understand me: I think we live in a generation cant. I care not how they became so. We plant favor, the ripening of this conflict of the two elements | churches, with primers and sewing machines, with the that underlie our State. We have to-day in our hands brains and hands of Yankee civilization; and our bulviper which has given us the right, and hands us the cannon nor iron-clads; they are New England, taking

weapon. [Applause.] This is my idea of the future that is before us. No to her by right of conquest, not of cannon, but of civcompromise can ever bring us into safe and perma- ilization. In order to that, I want not only the Presinent relations again. This revolution was not pro- dent, but a Cabinet around him that means just the duced by Calhoun or Garrison; it was produced by same. I do not want Mr. Seward. (Applause.) I the seventy years which have produced Calhoun and do not say he is a traitor; I do not say that McClelwas destroyed by the hundred years that wrought out single man in the twenty millions that make up our a Casar; and to-day, the ripening of events, not the population. Hearts are nothing to us, conduct is everyenergy or the policy of men, places us where we thing. Whether George B. McClellan were a traitor If it were possible to take from us every tongue and inet who could have acted better for the service of to gag our children, the very soil upon which we live, the South than he. Whether William H. Seward the very necessity of New England, coining her means honestly by the North or not, we need not granite and ice into bread, would make her a danger- determine. We are not here to blame him. He is ous neighbor for the aristocracy of the Carolinas. what his father and mother, and school, and the in-(Applause.) The South does not wish for compro-fluence of sixty years have made him-a good tool for misc. She spurns Horatio Seymour. She despises some purposes, but not fit for us now. (Applause.) the Democrat who crawls at her feet. (Applause.) A good man to make "irrepressible" speeches, but She knows, with the instinctive sagacity which dan- not, when cannon are sounding, and States grappling ger confers, that her only policy to-day is to correct at each other's throats, and the great elements of sothe mistake of 1787, to ally herself with inferior races ciety crashing and jostling against each other like for breadth of base, and then by temptation to draw frigates in a stom-not the man to see the blue heavfrom the North what she can. You might as well try ens beyond, and put a firm hand on the helm and guide to tempt the devil back to heaven as South Carolina the ship of State safely to port. Massachusetts has a into the neighborhood of New England. (Laughter right to be heard. Through this gubernatorial elecand applause.) This being so, there is no remedy tion, she has passed with all her flags flying and all left, except in the North's lifting the gauntlet which her principles avowed. There was nothing to encourthe South throws down to her.

Mr. Phillips said he held to the right of revolution, gloomy, disastrous night of inaction. I am more sur which is a most valuable and sacred right, and one prised that Massachusetts stood in loyalty to that Adwhich he hoped and believed was to regenerate the ministration than that New York deserted it. You world. He would see the Union go to ten thousand might have supposed that half-educated New York pieces before he, for one, would deny that right. But would shrink from that intense faith which Masthe question was, how far the North had rightfully sachusetts exhibited; but, led up to the blank granite exercised that right? This is not, said Mr. P., a wall, with the President and McClellan before partnership, but a government. When the farmer sold out his hundred acres in Essex county, and went to Illinois, and gave the United States Government a Liberty, and God is pledged to its success!" (Loud dollar and a quarter an acre, what did he buy? Did he buy an acre shut up in the rivers and lakes of Illinois? Nothing of the kind. He bought an acre that to-day, it leans upon Massachusetts. Let me, therehad New England for its counting-house and the Mississippi for its highway. He took a deed which a Cabinet, a General, and a Confiscation that shall pledged to him Massachusetts as his workshop, and open the Southern States to Yankee civilization, and the Gulf of Mexico as the link that bound him to give the loyalists of the South an opportunity to co Europe. He bought it on the faith of the Government, operate with us. (Loud applause.) and that faith is to be kept. That is my first consid- At the conclusion of Mr. Phillips's lecture, which eration, why I have a right to defend the Union. occupied an hour and a half, Mr. Sumner was loudly Secondly, and still more strongly, when this Union called for, who came forward and said a few words. was made, there were seven or eight hundred thousand slaves in the Southern States. Our fathers said, President. He has already, said Mr. Sumner, done 'Let them be voters!" The South said "No!" much; I expect from him much more. This, at least, We made a compromise; you recollect it. The South we have a right now to expect, and this, at least, we said, "Admit us under the sunlight of freedom, and must solemnly insist upon-first, that he shall push

THE LIBERATOR. grims! trust God, and do me justice!" And the fathers, with averted faces, said, "Wait! we dare not trust God! Wait until the long weariness of a seven years' war is over, until the Union, grown strong and rich, is able to be just." And the slave sat down in his chains and waited. The South, in 1787, agreed said-"Grant it; we will try that." It is a fair play. an honest game. Beaten, Massachusetts was to be a whipped hound; her system was to be second-rate Very well; the battle has gone against her, and what have assumed a deeper significance; and I want to is to be the result? The North is to march down with manhood up to which the race has struggled by the thing in him that is possible in a man born in a slave a matron who has taught a child to read. I mean a (Great applause.) In the field of battle, I doubt not, we are to be swift, stern, successful; but that is not victory. You can conquer the South, not by cannon, and the other two-thirds saddled for the first to ride. but by carrying Northern civilization there. We have got, in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, two counties, totally under our guns. Let Government of one hundred acres, and sell those farms to the sons pensation if the owner be evicted, and you have commenced a State. The Virginia that was, the Virginia of Lee, that could not admit a peasantry except in chains, the Virginia of Mason, with his haughty, imperious insolence, is gone, and the germ of a Virginia that borrows its character and future from Plymouth I find great statesmanship, as usual, in an aristocracy Rock is commenced. Then again, further South, I would take Gens. Hunter and Butler, and put ten thousand armed negroes with the stars and stripes over them, and the Union uniform on, into Alabam Mississippi and Georgia, not to fight-though I believe they will fight-but to proclaim the proclamation home the white soldiers from Virginia to take care of empire; I will link myself, not with a strong race, of a man who never yet, since that first cannon was fired, and Adams, not with the English language and Bible, inet eviscerated. Leave as many of them as you ests lie with me, to secede from manufacturing, tariff our streets toward Washington to-day. Every man in any thing like its present guise, and in the canvass influence, and give place to those who do. (Applause.) tains, one plank ident's, Mr. Sumner's, or Judge Conway's. What I in whose platform will be, that the West desert the want is that the seed of that civilization which has made the Mississippi. If the Democratic politicians of Alagree that Hooker is a good soldier, and Burnside ance among twenty States, leaving New England out will do gallant service, but I would far rather have which ought not to regard with dismay, but as our them, as we do the great West beyond the Rocky fathers did, (according to Mr. Seward,) with hope and Mountains, and we plant them with schools and the strength, if we only have the will, to crush the warks are not Fort Moultrie nor Sumter, are not rifled

possession of her own broad territory, which belongs Rome was not destroyed by Cæsar; it lan is a traitor. I do not care for the motives of one The past is our lesson to judge of the future. or not, there is not a traitor in Jefferson Davis's Cab-

age her. The Administration had had one long.

fore, close by claiming of the President three things-

that dark spot will wear away by its influence." The forward the army : and, secondly, that he shall push

negro lifted up his arms and said-"Sons of the Pil- forward the proclamation. (Applause.)

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

It is really singular to observe how few persons have the courage to adhere consistently to a principle through evil report and good report, or who can even intelligently and generously appreciate the conduct of those who do. We are, for instance, pledged to the doctrine that all war is unchristian and unlawful; and yet there has been no war waged in our time but we have had some good people, who, without calling in question the theoretical soundness of our principle, have passionately pleaded that we should virtually waive it in favor of that particular war. It was not the same class of persons, of course, that favored all these wars, but there were some who espoused the cause of each, and maintained that it ought to be treated as exceptional to our general rule; so that if we had followed the counsel of these well-meaning friends, we should have been in this position: that, while condemning all war in the abstract, we should have been in this position: that, while condemning all war in the abstract, we should have been in this position: that, while condemning all war in the concrete. But with all respect to our worthy advisers, we cannot thus accommodate our principle to their individual predilections, and we can all the less do it, because we believe that, in almost every case, events have

approval.

1st. We do not believe that this war is waged for freedom, but for Union and empire. Surely, those who are authoritatively directing the whole policy of the war must be held to be the most competent witnesses as to tively directing the whole policy of the war must be held to be the most competent witnesses as to their own purpose and design. It is impossible to conceive of anything more explicit on this point than their testimony. Here is the language of President Lincoln:—" My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because it about slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbecause I do not believe it would help the

But, then, we are told there is the President's Proclamation. True, there is the President's Proclamation; but does that imply that the object of the war is the freedom of the slave? Why, it implies ecisely the reverse. It implies that the freedom the slave is to be used, or not used, as it may be of the slave is to be used, or not used, as it may be found conducive or otherwise to a totally different object. "The principle at stake is entirely disregarded, and emancipation promised as a mere incident in the war. The Government liberates the enemy's slaves as it would the enemy's cattle, simply to weaken them in the coming conflict. The promise is not even unconditional,—nay, it is not made conditional on any act or omission of the black race. The act professes to be done for their black race. The act professes to be done for their black race. The act professes to be done for their black race. The act professes to be done for their holds their masters return to the Union which I am Assistant Engineer, has carried the black race. The act professes to be done for their benefit; but if their masters return to the Union before the 1st of January, then the slaves are to continue on in their condition of slavery as long as such masters shall choose. The principle asserted is, not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States." We picture to ourselves the Federal Government, like a huge giant, who snatches the slave from the grasp of the South, and then takes hold of him by the feet, and swings him round and round as one brandishes a bludgeon, nim round and round as one brandishes a bludgeon, a threatening attitude round one's head, ready, henever it is found necessary or expedient, to ourl him like a missile from a catapult in the face of the enemy, utterly heedless whether the unfortunate negro is crushed by the impact, provided only he does some damage to the foe. And does this import any great love for the negro? Why should any of any great love for the negro? Why should any of us, in this country, persist in practising an elaborate imposition upon ourselves, by trying to believe that the North is fighting for the abolition of slavery, against the explicit and emphatic declarations of the war?"

The Democratic chap sliced a toothpick from the arm of the chair with his knife, and says he: "That is the present platform on which we are E pluribus unum."

"Well," says the Honest Abe "LLL"

2d. But we observe, secondly, that even if the war verz sincerely waged for freedom, we do not believe that the object can be attained by fighting. In the language of Mr. Gladstone—not in his recent speech at Newcastle, but in one he delivered many months ago, and containing as we thought the containing as we then the containing as we contain the containing as we contain the conta months ago, and containing as we thought then, and think still, the wisest word spoken in this country on the American question,—" We have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword. It is not by such that the ends of freedom are to be gained. Freedom must be freely accepted and freely embessed. You can tell and freely accepted and freely embessed. cepted and freely embraced. You cannot invade a nation in order to convert its institutions from bad nes into good ones; and our friends in the North have, as we think, made a great mistake in suppos-ing that they can bend all the horrors of this war to philanthropic ends." Yes, we fully concur with Mr. Gladstone, that they have mode, and are making, an enormous mistake. Lust, hate, violence and carnage, are not the fitting foster-mothers for freedom, and least of all for a freedom professing to be founded on the benevolent brotherhood of the gos-To our thinking, the deliverance of four milns of oppressed and degraded human beings from age of generations, and their safe introduction to the possession and enjoyment of liberty, is a task requiring a rare combination of the statesman's task requiring a rare combination of the statesman's wisdom and the Christian's patient philanthropy. But our American brethren think this transition power"—a power which represents only the mere rampant ascendancy of brute force, and acknowledges no allegiance to law or conscience or Christianity. We have no faith in the war power, as the minister of justice and mercy. Even if it succeeds in breaking the bonds of slavery, we see no propect for the miserable negro, on which we can dwell with any complacency. Tempted to forsake his home in the South after, perhaps, having helped to blast it with fire, and to drench it in blood, what is to become of him? The free States of the West.

Well, I never did see such a blundering old dad as you be. We'll be ketched in the rain as sure as grasshoppers; and all because you didn't take my advice about the hammer in the first place.'

The poor old 'un tugged, and pulled, and panted, and says he, 'Well, now, that is cur'ous, I swan to massey. There can't be no tacks way out in the middle of the floor, can they?' To make sure, the old blind-pate was going down on his knees to take a mouse-eye view, when all of a sudden he gave a start, and he says, says he: 'Why, 'pears to me. to become of him? The free States of the West are passing laws in hot haste forbidding him to put his foot within their territory. The million Irishmen that people the North, aided abundantly the intense prejudice of the Northerness themsel ce of the Northerners themselves, loudly protest that he shall not come there to lower the rate of wages, and, as they conceive it, to de-grade the character of labor. Poor Mr. Lincoln, at his wits' end, proposes to ship him off to Central America, and so be rid of the nuisance. The authorities in Central America hurl back the proposal with indignation and contempt. If anybody can find much comfort in this prospect, as regards the four millions of America in this prospect, as

The Democratic chap had been slowly rising from

spect to our worthy advisers, we cannot thus accommodate our principle to their individual predilections, and we can all the less do it, because we believe that, in almost every case, events have proved, after the war was over, that the course we have pursued as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of policy.

As usual, there are some who maintain that we are wrong in opposing the civil war in America, because it is a war in favor of freedom. We will endeavor to explain once more to these friends why it is that we cannot join in anything that shall tend to encourage and protract this most appalling and unnatural conflict. We have three reasons for this, and we will state them in the order in which they are most likely to strike their minds.

2d. If we did believe that those who are fighting are sincerely and earnestly bent on promoting freedom as their object, we do not believe they can attain that object by fighting.

3d. Even if we thought they could attain it by fighting, we could not, without an utter abandon-likely in the process of the course of the control of their so-called mininisters of the principle sate them in the order in which they are most likely to strike their minds.

2d. If we did believe that those who are fighting are sincerely and earnestly bent on promoting freedom as their object, we do not believe they can attain that object by fighting.

3d. Even if we thought they could attain it by fighting, we could not, without an utter abandon-likely to strike their explaints and the very ministers of the gropel, when the teacher of love and peace muthority of Christianity of Christianity of Christianity of the most violent of human passions, saying by the whole tenor of their teaching, "Let us break lis bonds assuader, and cast away his cords from us!" We see in the distance the coming of yet greater woes; for every day the war is prolonged the evils we have enumerated will become more aggravated, the carnage more desperate, the fermination against the South. "Sooner than see attain that object by fighting.

3d. Even if we thought they could attain it by fighting, we could not, without an utter abandonment of our principles, give them our sanction and child, in every rebel State, should perish in one wide-word blocks and indiscriminate slaughter; better

FROM THE CAPITAL .-- ANOTHER ADVANCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

EDITOR T. T .. The late election in New York my boy, has electrified everybody except our Honest Abe, who still goes about smiling, like a long and country after the manner of an honest man. Tuesday night, a high moral democratic chap, of

which I am Assistant Engineer, has carried the tively Democratic; and we insist upon a vigorous prosecution of Constitutional hostilities against our misguided brothers who are now offering irregular

opposition to the Government."

The Honest Abe cracked a walnut, and says be: "You say, neighbor, that the organization still insists upon a vigorous prosecution of the war?"

The Democratic chap sliced a toothpick from the

the North is lighting for the aboution of slavery, against the explicit and emphatic declarations of the men themselves? Surely, if there is a man on the whole Western Continent whose testimony must be deemed conclusive on this point, it is Mr. Charles When I was practising law out in Illinois," says the Honest Abe, twisting the bow of his black neck-tie around from under his left ear, "there was an old cock, with two sons, living near me in a tumblesummer. What does he say in the great speech he lately delivered at Boston? Here are his own down old shanty. He lived there until half his words:—"And, now what is the object of the war? roof blew off, one windy night, and then he conthis question is often asked, and the answer is not cluded to move to a new house, where the chimney always candid. It is sometimes said that it is to abold didn't take up all the This question is often asked, and the answer is not always candid. It is sometimes said that it is to abolish slavery. Here is a mistake or a misrepresentation. It is sometimes said, in flash language, that the object is 'the Constitution as it is,' and 'the Union as it to see that they were all got safely indoors, when is 'the Constitution as it is,' and 'the Union as it was.' Here is another mistake or misrepresentation.

Not for any of these things is this war waged. Not to abolish slavery, or to establish slavery; but to put down the rebellion." We say, then, the war is not for freedom, but for Union and empire. We do not say, observe, that this may not be a very important object. We at any rate in this country, this here rich fabric. The stern parent heeded the not say, observe, that this may not be a very important object. We at any rate in this country, this here rich fabric.' The stern parent heeded the who are eternally boasting of a dominion on which the sun never sets, and who are not willing to surrender to justice or liberty the smallest fragment of our hage possessions, however acquired, have no stuck. He pulled, but it wouldn't come, and he says, right to speak opprobriously of such an object. But we have a right to keep, distinctly hefere our minds a tennenny nail—it holds on so.' You see, the we have a right to keep distinctly before our minds we have a right to keep distinctly before our minds that that is the object, and refuse to be cheated of our sympathies under false pretences.

| A ten-penny nail—it holds on so.' You see, the serve was very blind without his specs," says the Honest Abe, buttoning his vest askew, "and he

ketched, I tell you!'

As he made this dutiful remark he went stamp ing to the window, and at the same moment the cantankerous tack came out, and the aged parent went over on his back with the carpet up chin. He got up and dusted, and says he: Well, now, that is cur'ous—how suddent it went! Then he proceeded to rip away again, until he came near the window, and there it stuck once more. The the window, and there it stuck once more. The wild offspring saw him tugging again, and it made him so wrathy that he says, says he: 'Why in thunder didn't you take out the nails first, you creeked old sinner, you? It's enough to make me weep afresh for the old woman, to see how you' — But he didn't finish his observation, for, as he walked toward where the hammer lay, the tack came out, and the old 'un went to bed again under the carpet. Up sprang the sad parent, spitting rags, and he says, says he: 'Well, now, how cur'ous—to think it should come so sudden!' Still on he went, until the carpet was all up from around the edges; but when he tried to drag it away on his shoulder, it was fast somewhere yet. R-r-rum-bum-beom! went the thunder; and says the infuriated offspring, says

Well, I never did see such a blundering old dad

start, and he says, says he: 'Why, 'pears to me, start, and he says, says he: 'Why, 'pears to me, Sammy, you're standin' on the carpet yourself!' And so he was—so he was," says the Honest Abe, "I and that was the reason who And so he was—so he was, says the Honest Abe, smiling into the fire, "and that was the reason why the carpet had stuck fast in so many places.

Now," says the Honest Abe, poking the Democratic chap in the ribs with his knuckles, "if your

organization wants me to move vigorously in this war, tell them not to be standing on the carpet all the time. Otherwise, I must still keep tacking about."

authorities in Central America hurl back the proposal with indignation and contempt. If anybody can find much comfort in this prospect, as regards the four millions of American slaves, we confess we cannot.

3d. But, finally, even if it were certain that freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war, we could not freedom would come out of this war.

Yours, metaphorically, ORPHEUS C. KERR. -N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

MR. CONWAY'S LECTURE. Davis Hall o overflowing on Monday evening, to pon the war, by the Rev. M. D. Co. ope we may have the pleasure againg the gentleman. We are sure sentiments of the praise for their public spirit .- F

THE BATTLE FIELD OF BULL REN e last Bull Run battle presents me. The fields are strewn with rriages, caissons, clothing, shot, at mmy-like remains of slaughtered pear on almost every hand. The lin buried dead are seen protruding from t and legs are frequently found upon the ground, with the muskets, and post

CONTRABANDS GOING BACK TO SLAT "A well-known planter, living not far

Orleans, wrote last spring that four of his had run away to the Yankees had returned had enough of liberty, and were glack."

But in his next letter to the You planter suspected that the four had come only this object—and he probably guessed During the rebel demonstration

recently, there was intense excitement in and the city. The natives hastily packed up the while the contrabands swarmed toward the every direction. The Detroit Tribune, New London Clan

Standard, and Hartford Press, New London Classification of Times, Hartford Press, New Bedfard by Standard, and Hartford Contront, have increased hyrates on account of the great advance in paper everything used in making a newspaper. The slave trade from the port of New Yor

entirely used up. Albert E. Horn is con-chado is under arrest in Fort La Fayette, (don is hung, and Mary Jane Watson, the fee trader, escaped to Cadiz, where she died. George N. Saunders has returned

European mission, and brings most gratifying ances of a speedy recognition of the Confedent the people of the South greatly rejoice there gium is to take the initiative. The largest number of slaves owned me man in the District of Columbia, pre-mancipation act, was sixty-right, the Vashington Young. The whole number by their owners to the Commissioners, for receiving compensation, has thus

The London Daily News points to Mr. ner's speech in Boston, and its reception, as a tion of the Times' arguments that the emanipscheme would be repudiated. It denounces the dalous charges that have been brought against authors and abettors of the scheme.

GENERAL BURSNIDE. A correspondent of the tional Intelligencer states that Gen. Burnside at Liberty, Indiana, of Scottish parents, h being somewhat of the Davie Deans school, ing its moroseness and sectarian bitterness. herits much of the deep-rooted religious con

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